

THE  
COMMERCIAL REVIEW  
OF THE  
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J. D. B. DE BOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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# THE COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Volume IV.

SEPTEMBER, 1847.

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## Art. I.—THE DIGNITY AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCE;\*

ILLUSTRATED IN THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE GREAT  
WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES OF OUR COUNTRY.

It is especially gratifying to witness the spirited and successful effort to disseminate the advantages of literature throughout the commercial circles of a large city; for the numbers, the energy, and the wealth of this class, render it important that their intellectual and moral character should be cultivated, and their influence well directed.

In estimating the relative standing and influence of the different classes of our population, there are, I think, two very grave mistakes usually committed: one of which assigns the highest place in the scale of merit to manual labor, while the other disdains, as low and coarse, all that partakes of physical exertion: by the one class, the farmer, the laborer, and the mechanic, are lauded as wielding the creative power by which all the elements of wealth are brought into existence; by the other, the members of the learned professions are

\* The following paper was prepared by Judge Hall, at the request of the Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, and read before them. It abounds in historic interest, and emanates from one of the most gifted minds in the west—the author also of several works upon that region.

The Mercantile Association of Cincinnati evidences great prosperity. Its Annual Report for 1847 has been politely furnished us by JAMES LUPTON, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary*, with a communication from which we make this extract: "The intimate commercial relations of New Orleans and Cincinnati, and many other reasons judiciously presented, should, I think, procure for your *COMMERCIAL REVIEW* a subscription list in this city at least equal to any in our western or south-western cities. The press, so far as I recollect, has spoken of your journal with unqualified praise."

The Mercantile Association are now the owners in perpetuity of a suit of rooms in the splendid edifice of the Cincinnati College. Its newspaper list includes 27 daily papers, 3 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 12 weekly, and 2 semi-monthly. Its magazine list 7 quarterlies, 1 bi-monthly, 9 monthly, and 1 weekly. Within the past year the library has been increased by the purchase of 246 vols.—donations of 259—magazine volumes 32—aggregate cost, \$282 46. Whole number of books in the library, 4786. Number of new members in 1846, 283, viz.: 3 life, 194 active, 82 honorary—whole number of members, 1007, viz., 69 life, and 938 active and honorary. Receipts in 1846, from all sources, \$7,957 59. From the donors

revered as the depositories of all knowledge, the makers and arbiters of public opinion; and these respective classes have been courted and flattered by those who have sought to rise upon the breath of popular favor.

The truth lies, we suppose, between these extremes. While we concede to the hard hand of labor, a vast amount of power, utility, and consequent influence, and grant to intellect and education the force of a mighty lever, it will require but little reflection to satisfy us that the resources of this country are controlled chiefly by that class, which in our peculiar phraseology we term "the business community," embracing all those who are engaged in the great occupations of buying and selling, exchanging, importing and exporting merchandise, and including the banker, the broker, and the underwriter. In a population so active as ours, and spread over so wide an expanse of territory, with lands so prolific, a climate so diversified, productions so various, mineral treasures so vast, and facilities for interior navigation so great, the pursuit of commerce must form a prominent occupation. The commercial and fiscal concerns of such a people cannot be otherwise than important. We have no hesitation in asserting that they employ more of the wealth, the industry, and the intellect of the American people, than all other employments and professions united. Vast and vastly diversified, they extend to every place, and are interwoven with every occupation. Commerce is limited only by the boundaries of civilized intercourse. Wherever men congregate in social life, it is there; in the most obscure hamlet it is found among the first elements of the most simple form of society; in the proudest metropolis, it employs the highest energies of the human intellect, and is seen in the most magnificent displays of wealth and power. The vast navies that circumnavigate the globe are hers, great cities acknowledge her sway, her merchants are princes, the revenues of mighty nations are under her control. She is the arbitress of war and peace.

names we select the following, as most liberal and worthy of preservation and imitation:

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Under the influence of that fell spirit of demagoguism which has swept over our land, it has become fashionable to flatter the agricultural and laboring classes, because they are the most numerous, and wield the greatest power at the ballot boxes; while a systematic effort has been made to decry the merchant and the banker, and to stigmatize their business as inimical to the liberty and prosperity of the country. We might pass over these incendiary doctrines with the contempt they deserve, if it were not for the wide-spread mischief which they work, by deluding, to their own injury, the numerous classes whom they are intended to cajole and flatter. The laborer and mechanic are taught to dislike the banker, whose means furnish them with daily employment, and the farmer's mind is diligently imbued with a settled hatred for the merchant, without whose assistance his crops would rot upon the field. The prosperity of the country, its peace, its character, and its credit, are deeply affected by the too successful influence of these wretched intrigues. The masses are imbued with the opinion that wealth and poverty, commerce and labor, education and the want of education, constitute hostile interests; and the legislative halls are disgraced by an abject subserviency to those prejudices, which has banished justice, and patriotism, and manly freedom of thought, from that high sanctuary of sovereign power. Even the bench has not been free from these pernicious opinions, and demagogues have been found so hardened and so daring as to carry into that sacred tribunal the profligate pledge of party obedience, and to consummate there the atrocious proscription of individuals and classes.

It appears by the census of 1840, that the number of persons in Ohio engaged in Commerce, in Agriculture, and in Mechanical Labors and Trades, was as follows:

In Agriculture, . . . . .	272,579
Manufactures, Mechanics, and Trades, . . . . .	65,265
In Commerce, . . . . .	9,201

By this showing, it appears that the disparity between these classes is very great, that the oppression attempted to be practised by the many over the few, is at least *safe* to the agents employed in the experiment; and that however abject and unjust, however repugnant to the constitutional principles of equality and democracy, such appeals to the prejudices of the mass may be, the demagogues who use them, do so in the confidence of an impunity guarantied by an odds of thirty to one in their favor.

The streams of water which afford beneficent supplies of that necessary element to our city, are distributed by the force of a powerful engine. Situated at a distance, and silently performing its appointed office, its gigantic action is unobserved by the mass of human beings who enjoy the benefits of its incessant labor—who derive refreshment, comfort, health, and perhaps life itself from its operations. Through the agency of that powerful machine, the healthful current circulates throughout all the avenues of the city; it is present in every street, it is used in every dwelling; yet the agent that distributes a blessing so universal and indispensable is by no means obvious to the casual observer. It is so with commerce; though its advantages are pre-eminent and widely diffused, the number engaged in this profes-

sion is so small in comparison with the aggregate of society, and their transactions, especially those of the greatest magnitude, attract so little attention, that the observation of the public is not awakened to a just appreciation of the mercantile character.

We have chosen, therefore, as a topic for this occasion, *THE DIGNITY AND USEFULNESS OF COMMERCE*,\* which we shall endeavor to illustrate from the familiar facts of our own recent history. We might, indeed, appeal to the annals of the world, from the earliest times, to show that commerce has always led the van in the great march of human improvement—in the discovery of new countries—in promoting the intercourse between nations—in affording employment to industry and ingenuity—in promoting science and diffusing knowledge—in adding to social comfort—in the spread of civilization and Christianity. We might refer to Greece and Rome, in the dark periods, when little else was regarded than fighting and the fine arts—to Venice and Genoa—to the brightest ages in the histories of Holland and of England—and to the whole history of America, from its discovery until now, for proofs that commerce is the most efficient agent of national prosperity. The occasion will not, however, allow us to enter upon so wide a field; and we shall confine ourselves to our own country, and to recent times.

Allow us, then, to occupy a few minutes in presenting some of the prominent facts in our history, for the purpose of inquiring, what are the obligations of the country to the class of our citizens who are engaged in commercial pursuits—and we are sorry that the subject is so broad and so varied in its details, that it is impossible to do it justice in the brief space of a single discourse.

The French, who first explored our northern frontier, ascended the great chain of lakes to Huron and Michigan, and afterwards penetrated through Lake Superior, to that remote wilderness, where the head branches of the St. Lawrence interlock with those of the Mississippi. Adopting, and probably improving the bark canoe of the natives, they were enabled to traverse immeasurable wilds, which nature had seemed to have rendered inaccessible to man, by floods of water at one season, and masses of snow and ice at another, by the wide spread lakes, and ponds, and morasses, which in every direction intercepted the journey by land, and by the cataracts and rapids, which cut off the communication by water. All difficulties vanished before the efficiency of this little vessel: its wonderful buoyancy enabled it, though heavily freighted, to ride safely over the waves of the lakes, even in boisterous weather; its slender form and lightness of draught permitted it to navigate the smallest streams, and pass the narrowest channels; while its weight was so little, that it was easily carried on the shoulders of men from one stream to another. Thus when these intrepid navigators found the river channel closed by an impassable barrier, the boat was unloaded, the freight, which had previously been formed into suitable packages for that purpose, was carried round the obstruction by the boatmen, the boat itself performed the same journey, and then was again launched in its proper element. So, also, when a river had been traced up to its

\* See Commercial Review, Vol. I., Second Edition, reprint.—Ed.



sources, and no longer furnished sufficient water for navigation, the accommodating bark canoe, like some amphibious monster, forsook the nearly exhausted channel, and traveled across the land to the nearest navigable stream. By this simple but admirable contrivance, the fur trade was secured, the great continent of North America was penetrated to its centre, through thousands of miles of wilderness, and a valuable staple brought to the marts of commerce. If we regard that little boat as the means of bringing to market this great mass of the treasures of the wilderness, we may well remark, that never was an important object effected by means so insignificant. But the human labor, and peril, and exposure—the courage, the enterprise, and the skill employed, were far from insignificant. The results were great. Besides the vast trade which was developed, the interior of a great continent was explored—the boundaries between two empires were traced out and incidentally established—an intercourse with the Indian tribes was opened, and valuable facts were added to the treasures of science. And all this was accomplished, not by the power of an empire—not by the march of a conqueror impelled by military ambition or the lust of conquest—not by a lavish expenditure of money, or the shedding of human blood—but by the action of humble individuals acting under the great stimulus of commercial enterprise.

Turning our attention to another part of that great theatre of early adventure, we see the bold explorers crossing from the Lakes to the Mississippi, passing down and up that river, tracing its gigantic course from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony, erecting forts, planting settlements, and, in short, establishing a chain of posts and colonies, extending from the mouth of the Mississippi, westward of the British Colonies, to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The adventurers to Louisiana sought the precious metals; imaginary mines of gold and silver allured them across the ocean, led them to brave the terrors of the climate and the wilderness, and sustained them under the greatest extremes of toil and privation. Though disappointed in the object of their search, they became the founders of an empire; they explored and developed the resources of the country; they led the way to that flood of emigration which has been gradually filling up the land, and scattered the germs of that prosperity which we see blooming around us, and promising harvests too great to be estimated.

When the sagacious eye of Washington first beheld the country lying about the head waters of the Ohio, he saw and pointed out the military and commercial advantages which might be secured by its occupation. Had the annexation of this country to the American Colonies, or at a later period to the States, been made a political question, how various would have been the opinions, how deliberate the discussion, how slow the action, how uncertain the result! But this splendid example of national aggrandizement was not achieved by the wisdom of statesmen, nor by the valor of armies. No sooner had a few daring pioneers settled in the wilderness, than the eager spirit of trade, ever on the watch for new fields of adventure, discovered the rich promise of gain offered by a region so wide and so fertile. Commerce did not then, nor in any instance in the settlement of our country, wait until "grim visaged war had smoothed his



wrinkled front," as is supposed to be her usual custom. However pacific in her tendencies, she did not shrink from a full participation in the perils of this glorious adventure. Following the footsteps of the pioneers, she came with the advance of the army of population.

The first settlements in the West were made by the backwoodsmen from Virginia and North Carolina, who were soon after followed by those of Pennsylvania and Maryland. New Jersey came next in the order of population; and from these sources originated that gallant band of pioneers who explored the country, drove back the savage, and opened the way for civilization. They were a daring, a simple, and an honest people, whose history is full of romance—but it is not with the romance of history that we have now to do. Simple and frugal as they were in their habits, they were still civilized men—branches of the great social circle whose centre glowed with the brightest refinements of life—and they had some artificial wants beyond the mere fruits of the earth and the products of the chase—while the country abounded in the crude materials which promised an abundant supply of articles for barter.

Wherever there is a prospect of gain, there will the adventurous feet of commerce thread their way, however dreary the path, however difficult or dangerous the road. While the whole Alleghany ridge was still an unbroken mass of wilderness, trains of pack-horses might be seen climbing the mountain sides, by the winding bridle-path, threading the meanders of the valleys and gorges, trembling on the brink of precipices, and sliding down the declivities, which scarcely afforded a secure footing to man or beast. They were laden with merchandise for traffic. The conductors were men inured to all the hardships which beset the traveler in the wilderness—men who united the craft of the hunter to the courage and the discipline of the soldier; for the road they traveled was the war-path of the Indian—it was the track that had been beaten smooth by the feet of them that sought the blood of the white man, and who still lurked in the way, bent on plunder and carnage. There was no resting-place, no accommodation, no shelter. Throughout the day they plodded on, through the forest, scaling steep acclivities, fording rivers, enduring all the toils of an arduous march, and encamping at night in the wilderness; observing the precaution and the discipline of a military party in a hostile country. These were merchants, carrying their wares to the forts and settlements of the West; they were the pioneers of that commerce which now employs the wealth and controls the resources of an empire. They deserve a high place among the founders of Western settlements, as they furnished the supplies of arms, ammunition, clothing, and other necessities, which enabled the inhabitants of the frontier to sustain themselves against the hostilities of numerous tribes of Indians, incited to war by British influence, and supplied with the implements and appliances of savage warfare by the agents of the same humane and enlightened people.

The first boats used in the navigation of the Western rivers, were the flat boat, the keel, and the barge; the first of which was only used in descending with the current, while the two latter ascended the streams, propelled laboriously by poles. Navigating long rivers whose shores were still infested by hostile savages, the boatmen were

armed, and depended for safety upon their caution and their manhood. Mike Fink, the last of the boatmen, was an excellent marksman, and was as proud of his ability to defend his boat, as of his skill to conduct it through the rapids and windings of the navigation. The Indians, lurking along the shore, used many stratagems to decoy the passengers and crews of the boats to land, and those who were unsuspecting enough to be thus deceived, fell an easy prey to the marauder. Under the best circumstances these boats were slow, and difficult to manage; the cost of freight was enormous, and the means of communication uncertain.\*

The application of steam power to the purposes of navigation, forms the brightest era in the history of this country. It is that which has contributed more than any other event or cause, to the rapid growth of our population, and the almost miraculous development of our resources. We need not pause to inquire whether the honor of the invention be due to Fitch, to Rumsey, or to Fulton—for that inquiry is not involved in the discussion in which we are now engaged. But if we seek for the efficient patron of this all-powerful agent—for the power that adopted, fostered, improved, and developed it, from an unpromising beginning, through discouragement, failure, disappointment, through peril of life, vast expenditure of money, and ruinous loss, to the most complete and brilliant success—we are again referred to the liberal spirit of commercial enterprise. Science pointed the way, but she did no more; it was the wealth of the Western merchant, and the skill of the Western mechanic, that wrought out the experiment to a successful issue. The first fruits of the enterprise were far from encouraging; failure after failure attested the numerous and embarrassing difficulties by which it was surrounded. For although all the early boats were capable of being propelled through the water, and although the last was usually better than those which preceded it, it was long a doubtful question, whether the invention could be made practically useful upon our Western rivers; and it was not until five years of experiment, and the building of nine expensive steamboats, that the public mind was convinced by the brilliant exploit of the *Washington*, which made the trip from Louisville to New Orleans and back in forty-five days!

The improvements in this mode of navigation since then have been surprising. The voyage from New Orleans to Louisville has been made in less than six days. The trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back is made easily in two weeks. During the high water, in the spring of this year, the trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati was made in twenty-seven hours, and the packet-boats between these places, have now regular days and hours of departure.

Explosions and other destructive casualties have become rare, and the navigation is now safe, except only from obstructions existing in the channels of the rivers. All that skill, enterprise, and public spirit could do, to bring this navigation to perfection, has been done by the liberal proprietors of steamboats. The wealth of individuals has been freely contributed, while that of the government has been withheld with a degree of injustice which has scarcely a parallel in the annals

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\* See Art. 'New Orleans and Charleston,' Vol. 1, Commercial Review.—Ed.

of civilized legislation. The history of man does not exhibit a spectacle of such rapid advancement in population, wealth, industry, and refinement, such energy, perseverance, and enlightened public spirit on the part of individuals, as is exhibited in the progress of the Western people—nor of so parsimonious and sluggish a spirit as that evinced towards us by the Government. All that we have, and are, are our own, created by ourselves, unaided by a government to whose resources and power we are now the largest contributors. We build and maintain a fleet of five hundred steamboats, bearing annually a freightage of more than two hundred millions of dollars—while we are subjected to an immense yearly loss of life and property, from the narrow and unwise refusal of the government to make a comparatively small expenditure to remove obstructions from the channels of rivers, over which it has the sole jurisdiction.

By our own unaided exertions we have now actively employed in the transportation of passengers and merchandise, more than five hundred steamboats, worth ten millions of dollars, having the capacity of one hundred thousand tons, and plying upon a connected chain of river navigation of twelve thousand miles in extent.

The value of the Exports and Imports floating on the Western waters annually, has been estimated at two hundred and twenty millions of dollars, consisting of the products of our soil and manufactures on the one hand, and of the fabrics of foreign countries upon the other, all bought with the money of our merchants, and by them thrown into the channels of trade.

If the mercantile class had rendered no other service to our country, than that of introducing and fostering the agency of steam, in navigation and manufactures, they would have entitled themselves to more lasting gratitude and honor, than the most illustrious statesman or hero has ever earned from the justice and the enthusiasm of his country.

Previous to the year 1817, the whole commerce from New Orleans to the upper country was carried on in about twenty barges, averaging one hundred tons each, and making but one trip in the year; so that the importations from New Orleans, in one year, could not have much exceeded the freight brought up by one of our largest steamboats in the course of a season. On the upper Ohio, there were about one hundred and fifty keel-boats, of about thirty tons each, which made the voyage from Pittsburgh to Louisville and back in two months, or about three such trips in the year. That was but thirty years ago; and need I pause to inquire what would have been the probable condition of our country at this time, had our commerce continued to be dependent upon such insufficient means of conveyance?

The pioneers were a noble race, and well did they discharge the part assigned them. They led the way into the wilderness. They scaled the ramparts of the Alleghany mountains, that seemed to have been erected as barriers against the footsteps of civilized men. They beat back the savage and possessed the country. Their lives were full of peril and daring; their deeds are replete with romance.

The farmers who have subdued the wilderness, are hardy and laborious men, who have been well designated as the bone and muscle of the country. They have cheerfully encountered obstacles from which

a less resolute body of men would have shrunk in despair, and have won the fruitful fields which they possess through toils and dangers such as rarely fall to the lot of the husbandman.

But without detracting from the merits of either of these classes, what would this country have been now, without commerce? Suppose its rural population had been left to struggle with the wilderness without the aid of the numberless appliances which have been brought to their doors by the spirit of trade, to what point would their population and their prosperity have risen? Without money, without steamboats, canals, railroads, turnpikes, and other facilities for transportation, what would have been the destiny of our broad and fertile plains? Desert and blooming, they would have sustained a scattered population, rich in flocks and herds—a roaming, pastoral people, whose numbers would have grown by the natural increase; while the country would have remained unimproved, and its rich resources locked in the bosom of the earth. But commerce came, bringing them a market for their products, offering rich rewards to industry, and stimulating labor to the highest point of exertion. She brought with her money, and the various representatives of money; established credit, confidence, commercial intercourse, united action, and mutuality of interest. Through her influence the forests were penetrated by roads, bridges were thrown over rivers, and highways constructed through dreary morasses. Traveling was rendered easy and transportation cheap. Through this influence the earth was made to yield its mineral treasures; iron, lead, copper, coal, salt, saltpetre, and various other products of the mine, have been taken from our soil, and brought into common use. Our agricultural products have increased, and are daily and hourly increasing, in variety and value; while in every village is seen the smoke of the manufactory, and heard the cheerful sounds of the engine and the hammer.

Such have been the trophies of commerce; and still the same salutary spirit is abroad in our land. There is no page in the history of our country more surprising, or richer in the romance of real life, than that which depicts the adventures and the perils of the traders and trappers in the wilderness beyond our Western frontier. Leaving St. Louis in large parties, well mounted and armed, they go forth, with the cheerfulness of men in pursuit of pleasure. Yet their whole lives are full of danger, privation, and hardship. Crossing the wide prairies, and directing their steps to the Rocky Mountains, they remain months and even years in those savage wilds, living in the open air, without shelter, with no food but such game as the wilderness affords, eaten without bread or salt, setting their traps for beaver and otter in the mountain streams, and fighting continually with the grizzly bear, and the Indian—their lives are a long series of warfare and watching, of privation and danger. These daring men secure to us the fur trade, while they explore the unknown regions beyond our borders, and are the pioneers in the expansion of our territory.

So, too, of the caravans which annually pass from St. Louis across the great plains to Santa Fe. Their purpose is trade. They carry large amounts of valuable merchandise to the Mexican dominions, and bring back rich returns. But, like the trapper, they go armed for battle, and prepared to encounter all the dangers of the wilderness.



And here, too, we see the spirit of trade animated by an intelligent enterprise, and sustained by a daring courage, and an invincible perseverance.

Although addressing an association of young men, we see more than one venerable gentleman present, who bears in his memory the record of the last fifty years — and has been contemporary with some of those momentous events which disturbed the repose of the world. The rise of Napoleon — the expansion of that gigantic military power which had nearly conquered Europe — the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure by that mighty conqueror, that man of brilliant genius and stubborn will — are still recent events. Within that period kingdoms were overrun, nations conquered, crowns transferred : and who can forget the pomp, the circumstance, the terror, the dreadful carnage that attended those great national changes ?

Within the same period the great plain of the Mississippi was a wilderness, embracing a few feeble and widely scattered colonies. Here also arose a mighty conqueror, more powerful than an army with banners. A vast region has been overrun and subdued. The mountains have been scaled, the hills have been leveled, and the valleys filled up, and the rough ways made smooth, to admit the ingress of the invaders. The land has been taken. A broad expanse, extending over twelve degrees from North to South, and ten degrees from East to West, has been rescued from the dominion of nature and from the hand of the savage, and brought under subjection to the laws of social subordination. A population of seven millions has been planted upon the soil. Cities have grown up on the plains, the fields are rich with harvests, and the rivers bear the rich freights of commerce. This has nearly all been effected without the horrors of war — without national violence — without the domestic affliction usually attendant on the train of conquest. The conquests of the warlike Emperor have vanished, and his greatness perished like an airy fabric ; while a commercial people, using only pacific means, have gained an empire whose breadth and wealth might satisfy the ambition of even a Napoleon. They have gained it by labor, by money, and by credit ; by the muscular exertion of the farmer and mechanic, aided by mercantile enterprise and fiscal ability.\*

The great West has now a commerce within its own limits, as valuable as that which floats on the ocean between the United States and Europe. In that wide land, where so lately the beaver and honey-bee were the only representatives of labor, and a painted savage the type of manhood, we manufacture all the necessities of life, letters and the fine arts are cultivated, and beauty and fashion bloom around us.

We have in the West and South-west, an incorporated banking capital of fifty millions of dollars, affording, with its circulation of notes, a capital of about one hundred millions of dollars for business ; and however much the demagogue may rail against these institutions, there can be no question that their capital is so much actual power, wielded by the commercial class for the benefit of the whole country. The poor may envy the rich the possession of that of which they feel the want — the demagogue may decry credit for the same rea-

\* See Commercial Review, Vol. iii., Art. on Mississippi Valley.—Ed.



son; but the truth is that this country has grown rich through the money of banks and the enterprise of merchants. The farmer has been the greatest gainer from the general prosperity. Commerce has supplied money to purchase his products; the building of mills, the creation of roads, canals, and steamboats, are due to the enterprise of commerce, but they bring a market to the farmer. The agricultural products, which, but a few years ago, were not worth the labor of production, are now sources of wealth to the farmer — of vast aggregated wealth to the State.

In 1795, when the troops of Wayne triumphed over a numerous Indian force, the whole territory of Ohio was a wilderness; now we have a population of two millions, actively engaged in the various pursuits of industry, a country rich in resources, highly improved, and intersected in every direction by turnpike-roads, railroads, and canals; the aggregate extent of the artificial communications made by the State being over fifteen hundred miles, and their cost more than fourteen millions of dollars. And these are not military roads, constructed by the patronage of the government; neither are they the highways of a rural people, required for the purposes of social intercourse; they are the avenues of commerce — the arteries of our great commercial system, through which wealth and property circulate throughout the broad land, nourishing its prosperity into healthful and lusty vigor — created by the wants, the influence, and the wealth of commerce.

Fifty years ago the national flag waved over a lone fortress, surrounded by a few log huts, on the spot we now occupy. Around it was the unbroken forest, penetrated only by the war-path of the Indian, and the track of the buffalo. Standing upon the ramparts of that fort, the eye of the beholder would have rested on the pristine verdure of the luxuriant forest, and on the placid stream of the Ohio, seldom disturbed, even by the light craft which then floated on her bosom — his ear would have heard at dawn the martial notes of the reveille, and at night the hooting of the owl, and the savage bay of the prowling wolf. Now we stand upon the same spot, in the centre of a populous city, surrounded by all the refinements of wealth and cultivation — a city numbering, with its suburbs, nearly one hundred thousand souls, and embracing a vast amount of the industry, the energy, and the excitement of business. Situated in the midst of a great agricultural region, with natural avenues, and artificial roads tending to it in every direction, it is unsurpassed as a market for the products of husbandry. The wonderful statistics of one of our staples have obscured the other elements of our prosperity from observation, and we are known chiefly by the fame of three hundred thousand hogs packed annually, at our pork houses, for exportation. Our exports of beef, flour, whiskey, butter, and other provisions, are equally abundant; and the aggregate is so great, as to make this the greatest provision market in the world. But even this is but a part of our business. Among our population we number ten thousand operatives engaged in manufacturing and the mechanic arts, who make a great variety of articles of wood, iron, brass, copper, tin, leather, cotton, wool, and other materials, making in all about one hundred and fifty different and distinct branches of manufacture, and

the annual value of whose products is about twenty millions of dollars. Among these are an average of thirty steamboats, which are built annually at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars.

The capital invested in commerce in this city is said to amount also to twenty millions of dollars, so that our trade and manufactures bear nearly equal proportions to each other.

The citizens of Cincinnati have shown great public spirit in the construction of railroads, turnpikes, and canals, leading into the city.\* There are now no less than sixteen principal avenues concentrating here, the aggregate length of which is one thousand one hundred and twenty-five miles, and which will have cost twelve millions of dollars when completed, a liberal portion of which has been subscribed by the city in its municipal character, and by public-spirited citizens. All these were made for the transit of merchandise; they were made by commercial enterprise and liberality, for the benefit of commerce.

If we have been successful in showing that our prosperity has resulted from the enterprise of individuals, it will be readily seen that we owe it chiefly to the commercial class. Not that we would claim for them the sole honor, or deny the merits of others, for this would be as unreasonable as the fabulous dispute between the body and the limbs. We only place them in the foremost rank of an active, hardy, adventurous population, because, by controlling the wealth, the business, and the resources of the country, they have been the chief agents in its rapid aggrandizement.

And now allow us to touch for a moment upon a very important point, as connected with this discussion. It is one of paramount importance, and should receive a much more attentive consideration than we can give it, incidentally, on this occasion. What should be the character of those who act so important a part in the business of the country, who control its resources, direct its energies, and in a great degree form the moral standard which regulates the transactions of the whole people? The mercantile mind of our country is sufficiently keen. The pursuit of wealth, attracting as it does intellects of every grade, includes among its votaries many of the most aspiring and most capable minds; and gives to them that constant and healthy exercise, which is calculated to sharpen the faculties, and, if united with reading and reflection, produces a high degree of refinement. The merchant should cultivate his mind, and acquire knowledge, as an element of power. Dealing in the products of various climes, and of all the arts, and engaged in an intercourse, personally or by correspondence, which extends to all the marts of traffic throughout the world, he should be well acquainted with the geography of the globe, and with the productions, resources, habits, financial systems, and commercial usages of all nations. He should know thoroughly the composition and history, the mode of production, cost, and all other incidents, connected with every article in which he deals; and should be versed especially in the moneys and measures, the exchanges, the commercial laws and regulations, of the various places to which his business relations extend. This much we insist upon, as actually necessary to the respectability of the mercantile character, and to enable the merchant to wield his capital to advantage. But

\* See Art. Cincinnati, Commercial Review, Vol. ii., 1846.—Ed.

the intelligent merchant should aspire to more than this. His position in society demands that he should place himself upon an equality with the most cultivated of his fellow-citizens. As a class, the merchants are the most wealthy men of our country. In social intercourse they mingle with the most refined, with those who are highest in intellectual standing and official position. There is no place in society, no post in the government, from which the merchant is excluded. On the contrary, his command of money, and the facilities afforded by his relations of business, place him in a prominent position, give him the control of the various commercial and moneyed institutions, and render him the fit and active director and agent in the whole circle of public charities, and in the numberless endowments for literary and liberal purposes. Having thus opened to him a wide sphere of usefulness, he should enter upon it with a consciousness of its dignity and importance, and qualify himself for the discharge of its duties by an assiduous and liberal cultivation of his mind and morals.

The merchant should be a patron of the arts, a promoter of education, a friend to literature and science, an active agent in all public improvements; because his habits of business, his wealth, his connection with moneyed institutions and with fiscal concerns, enable him to render efficient aid to enterprises of patriotism and benevolence. He should be forward in every good word and work, also, as a means of blunting that vulgar prejudice, which supposes that the men who possess or control wealth, enjoy exclusive privileges; and should show a willingness to pay liberally for the advantages of his position, whether real or imaginary, by using those advantages freely for the public good.

There is another point in regard to the commercial character, of greater delicacy, but which we do not feel at liberty to pass untouched, as it is the most essential to the honor and the prosperity of the mercantile class, as well as of the community to which they belong. The most precious possession of the merchant is his *credit*. And here allow us to draw a distinction: the credit of the merchant does not consist simply in his wealth, or in his ability to borrow money by means of his connections, or of the securities he may be able to offer. It is a gross fallacy to suppose that what is termed an "undoubted standing," requires nothing for its support but the possession of *facilities* for raising money. The credit of a merchant depends mainly on his character for integrity, capacity, and industry. The true merchant is a man whose morality is as inflexible as the rules of arithmetic: his honesty is as invariable as the result of a correct balance-sheet. He should be not only honest, but strictly honorable, so that the confidence reposed in him should be unlimited. Such a man is trusted, not merely on account of his wealth, but in consideration of his personal character.

The commercial virtues are so essential to the well-being of society, that their cultivation should be an object of sedulous care to the whole mercantile body, who should exercise a conservative influence by frowning upon every infraction of the laws of fair trading. Punctuality should be insisted upon as an indispensable requisite, and no man should be trusted or tolerated, who would forfeit his word, or violate his engagements. Society has a right to demand of all its members

the observance of good faith, and it is only by insisting on this right that a wholesome public opinion is established.

Especially should the merchants of a city like ours, endeavor to establish a high tone of commercial character. They should set up a standard of strict and elevated morality, which every regular dealer and fair merchant would acknowledge to be just, and to which all should be required to adhere. They should patronize those virtues which adorn the individual character, which promote success in business, while they render its transaction safe and agreeable, and which are as beneficial as they are honorable to the community in which they flourish—industry, honesty, temperance, and prudent economy; while by inflexible rules and strict observances, they should discountenance fraud, deception, trickery, and bad faith.

When we speak of the rapid advancement of our country to its present high state of prosperity, we are easily led by national vanity into the employment of high-sounding words which do not always lead us to satisfactory conclusions. Patriotism, public spirit, benevolence—liberty, education, the freedom of the press, our liberal institutions, the benign and pacific policy of our government, are referred to as causes of our national growth and aggrandizement. We shall not dispute the happy influence of all these principles. But there is one element in the national character, one principle of action animating the entire mass of our people, which is greater than any other; nay, we will be bold enough to assert, more powerful than all others united. Whether it be called avarice, or the love of money, or the desire of gain, or the lust of wealth, or whether it be softened to the ear under the more guarded terms, prudence, natural affection, diligence in business, or the conscientious improvement of time and talents—it is still *money-making* which constitutes the great business of the majority of our people—it is the use of money which controls and regulates everything.

Whether the propensity for money-getting is beneficial or otherwise, depends upon circumstances. Industry is an admirable quality; its exercise is directly useful to the public as well as to individual interests, and it is accompanied by temperance, prudence, morality, and other virtues. But the desire of wealth, for its own sake, is far from being a virtue. Where money is greedily sought, without regard to the means of acquisition, and without liberality in its expenditure, the passion which directs its pursuit is base and sordid. The miser is a wretched man, a worthless citizen, a dishonor to the dignity of human nature.

We are happy to believe that the acquisition of wealth does not necessarily, nor as we hope usually, blunt the sensibilities, nor destroy the manliness of a generous character—that it is not always a selfish and a mercenary occupation. If money be sought with moderation, by honorable means, and with a due regard to the public good, no employment affords exercise to higher or nobler powers of the mind and heart. And such should be the character of the merchant. He should guard his heart against the seductive influence of money; he should carefully shield his mind against the narrow precepts of avarice. Money should be regarded as the agent and representative of the good it may be made to perform—it should be sought as the in-



strument of self-defense against the evils of poverty ; of parental love, enabling us to provide for those dependent on us ; of public spirit, in affording the means of promoting the public good.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on the success of the institution whose anniversary we celebrate this evening. It has ceased to be an experiment, and is now a flourishing and a useful association, numbering, as I understand, more than seven hundred members, chiefly active young men engaged in mercantile pursuits—the Library contains five thousand three hundred volumes, the greater part of which are works of permanent value, and about six hundred volumes are issued to members each week. The influence of such a Society, with means so ample, and so well directed, cannot fail to be beneficial. It is important to the country that the merchants, controlling as they do its business and resources, should be well informed. It is still more important that they should cherish commercial virtues, and we hope much from such a body in elevating and sustaining for our city a high tone of mercantile honor. Cincinnati has earned a high name for its enterprise and energy. Be it your task, gentlemen, by the observance and inculcation of punctuality, integrity, and good faith, to maintain for her a credit which shall be undoubted, unspotted, and unfading.

## ART. II.—PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WEST

### IN POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

"Thou movest,  
Like climbing some great Alp, which still doth rise—  
Vastness which grows." CHILDE HAROLD.

THE immense regions of the American Union, westward of the Appalachian mountains, drained by the waters of the Gulfs of Mexico and California and the remote Oregon, swell upon the imagination in majesty and grandeur, contemplated in whatever light. In this semi-hemisphere exists every conceivable element of densest population, progress, enterprise, wealth, and highest civilization. Climates genial—soils prolific in all growths and without degree—rivers like inland oceans, for navigation and trade—minerals and forests unlimited. Westward is the tide of progress, and it is rolling onward like the triumphant Roman chariot, bearing the eagle of the republic or the empire, victorious ever in its steady but bloodless advances.

Four great valleys have their mountain ranges and divisions in this vast whole, which we have had the temerity to contemplate at a single view, as the heritage which our fathers left to us and to our children, and which we, so far from squandering, have wisely administered and enlarged—the *Valley of the Rio Grande*—the *Valley of the Colorado of the West*—the *Valley of the Oregon*—the *Valley of the Mississippi*.

Of course it would be impossible in the limits of a magazine like ours, to notice in detail the striking features and interesting charac-



teristics of each of these regions. We must confine ourselves, for the present, to one of them, which, indeed, presents material for volumes, and which at this day is most interesting, because most in progress—the **MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**. We shall, however, refer to each of the others casually; and in other numbers of the *Review* treat them with the same minuteness.

**THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.**—However the question of boundary may be settled at the close of our war with Mexico, the Rio Grande must be an important region. It will no doubt be insisted upon as an ultimatum by our government. It already contains several considerable towns, and the island of Brazos, near the mouth, has been selected by the United States for the erection of hospitals and other public buildings, storehouses, &c. Point Isabel, on the main land at the mouth, has already classic interest, and must, from its admirable position, be the seat of an important commercial town. We are not exactly informed as to the draught of water, but know that its approaches are safe and accessible. It is a much more favorable site, we should think, than Brazos, the latter being liable to overflow, as in 1844 during the hurricane months, by the rise of the river, with great destruction of property. The Mexicans, aware of this danger, were indisposed to improvements at Brazos. Point Isabel is entirely safe from all of this.

An able writer in the *Houston Telegraph* thus speaks of the Rio Grande valley, from personal knowledge:

"We are confident that in a very short period of time, the Egyptian cotton will be cultivated here to as great or even a greater extent than in the valley of the Nile. The few experiments that have been made in the culture of cotton in the vicinity of Matamoras, have been remarkably successful. The cotton plant grows in this region with wonderful luxuriance, and yields an abundant crop almost without culture. The sugar cane also here grows to an enormous size, and far exceeds in its products the cane of Louisiana or any portion of eastern Texas. The climate is so mild in the vicinity of Matamoras, and as high up as Camargo, that the cane is seldom touched by the frost until it has attained a size nearly equal to that it attains within the tropics. The frosts, too, are generally so light, that they mature the cane at an earlier period than it would mature within the tropics; while at the same time the product of sugar is rather increased than diminished. It has been remarked by naturalists, that tropical plants are more productive without the limits of the tropics, and near the northern limits of their growth, than they are near the equator. If this doctrine is correct, the culture of the sugar cane will be found more productive in the lower portion of the valley of the Rio Grande than it is even in Cuba. Many valuable tropical fruits may also be cultivated in this section with great advantage. The orange, fig, pomegranate, and similar fruits, grow with wonderful luxuriance in the vicinity of Matamoras and Camargo. The portion of country extending from Point Isabel to Laredo, will, probably, at no distant day, be covered with extensive plantations of sugar cane, Egyptian cotton, and groves of oranges, lemons, figs, olives, and other tropical fruits, and rival in beauty and loveliness the fabled gardens of the Hesperides."\*

The Valley of the Gila forms a part of this region. The Washington Union describes it from the settlement of El Paso:

"The settlement of El Paso extends from the falls of the Rio Grande on the north, to the Presidio on the south—a distance of twenty-two miles—and is one continuous orchard and vineyard, embracing in its ample area an industrious and peaceable population of at least eight thousand. This spacious valley is about midway between Santa Fé and Chihuahua, and is isolated from all other

\* *Commercial Review*, Vol. II., p. 363.

Mexican settlements by the mountains that rise on the east and west, and close into the river on the north and south. The breadth of the valley is about ten miles. The falls of the river are two miles north of the 'Plaza Publica,' or public square, and afford sufficient water power for grist and saw mills, enough to supply the entire settlement with flour and lumber. The most important production of the valley is the grape, from which are annually manufactured not less than two hundred thousand gallons of perhaps the richest and best wine in the world. This wine is worth two dollars per gallon, and constitutes the principal revenue of the city. The El Paso wines are superior in richness of flavor and pleasantness of taste to anything of the kind I ever met with in the United States, and I doubt not that they are far superior to the best wines ever produced in the valley of the Rhine, or on the sunny hills of France. Also great quantities of the grape of this valley are dried in clusters and preserved for use during the winter; in this state I regard them far superior to the best raisins that are imported into the United States. Pears, peaches, apples, quinces, and figs are produced in the greatest profusion. The climate of this country is most salubrious and healthful.\*

The mouth of the Rio Grande is about 480 miles from New Orleans, and may be reached in forty-eight hours in steam-vessels, touching at Galveston on the way.

**THE VALLEY OF THE COLORADO OF THE WEST.**—We are, of course, at a disadvantage here for precise or full information upon California. It will, without doubt, be attached to our Union. The expeditions of Fremont and the advances of our armies will bring to light much that is valuable. The Colorado is almost unexplored, though parts of it are known to be fertile. The country is immense, whatever may be its character.

Proportionate with the eastern projection of Florida, and almost in the same latitude with it, the narrow neck of land which constitutes the peninsula of California juts outward from the continent. To the northward and to the north-eastward, and, as yet, to an extent not clearly defined, are the remaining portions of California. Towards this section, two nations have of late exhibited a partiality, rather unpleasing to each other and to the government which assumes the sovereignty,—Great Britain and the United States. Of the movements of the former, there has been some uncertainty. We know determinately the proceedings of our own government. In 1835, Mr. Forsyth offered the Mexican authorities five millions of dollars for the whole country of California. In 1842, laboring under an unfortunate misunderstanding, Capt. Jones, of the American navy, seized upon the post and fortifications of Monterey, and floated over them, for a while, the banner of the "stripes and stars." The matter was soon after satisfactorily explained. California, then, belongs to our subject. It is an important portion of Western America, and, in all probability, must blend its destinies with the regions which reach far northward beyond it. We shall be warranted in dwelling upon the country much longer than its merits would at first appear to deserve.†

**THE VALLEY OF THE OREGON OR COLUMBIA RIVER.**—This is the most remote region of America, being almost as distant from the city of Washington as the island of Great Britain. The question of boundary, so perilous, has been happily settled. South of the 49th° of latitude is ours, which includes the main and most valuable regions of the Oregon and its tributaries.

The Oregon river was discovered by Capt. Gray, of the American ship Columbia, in 1792. Its tributaries, &c. were first explored in 1805, by Messrs. Lewis & Clarke. For thirty or forty miles from its mouth, the Columbia forms a kind of bay from three to seven miles in breadth, and at the entrance there are dangerous shoals and

\* Commercial Review, Vol. III., p. 496.

† We draw upon an elaborate paper prepared by us on the Oregon and California Question.—*Visd. Southern Quarterly Review*, July 1845.

breakers. It is navigable for 200 or 300 tons' burthen ships as far as the cascades, a few miles above the Willamet river. No part of the river above the Willamet is navigable continuously for more than 20 or 30 miles, and then only by the smaller class of vessels.

The superficial contents of Oregon is upwards of four hundred thousand square miles, being half as large as that of the United States. Mountain ranges break up the whole country into sections, of which there are three more remarkable than the rest, and presenting each their peculiar characteristics. Parallel with the coasts, and at a distance of one hundred miles, the first chain of mountains is discovered. These are sometimes designated as the Far West mountains, and at other times as the Presidents' range, from the fact of there being many peaks, each of which has been honored with the appellation of some former occupant of the White House. Further towards the east, and through the central regions of Oregon, lie the Blue mountains; and to the extreme eastward, the wild and magnificent Rocky mountains wall upward to heaven, and frown with fearful grandeur upon the valleys beneath. It is thus that the "valley countries" of Oregon are formed, by ranges of elevated lands, through which, at certain points, the Columbia river has succeeded in forcing its way to the ocean. The course of the Columbia to the mouth of the Walla Walla—a small stream entering it over two hundred miles from the ocean—is nearly due east and west. Here it divides into two great arms or branches, which, pursuing their opposite courses northward and southward, lose themselves at last among the lofty heights of the mountains. The lower branch has received the name of its discoverer, Clarke; the upper communicates with the Lewis, a river discovered by the same party. The Columbia, with its tributaries, waters more or less the three great districts or valleys of which we have been speaking. To these valleys it will be necessary to confine our attention.

The valleys of Oregon have been frequently described. The easternmost, or that between the Blue and the Rocky mountains, is rocky and barren, with slight exceptions of pasture lands. The middle valley, between the Blue and the Far West mountains, is more pregnant, and where the Walla Walla waters it, has developed many beauties of cultivation. The westernmost valley stretches to the Pacific on either side of the Columbia, from the straits of Fuca to the Umpqua river.

In this valley of fifty thousand square miles—susceptible, to a large extent, of profitable cultivation—a population equal to that of many of our States could be supported to advantage. Hills and valleys range themselves over its surface, and forests, dense forests, the most magnificent in the world, are spread abroad with a munificence of donation. Here, if anywhere, must be the seat of empire, population and wealth beyond the Rocky mountains,—here, while the inhospitable and barren regions around remain in their primitive desolation. The climate of this favored spot is genial, and the thermometer in summer ranges seldom higher than 80°. During that season, cool and refreshing breezes from the westward and north-westward constantly prevail. The winters are rainy, though mild and healthy. The season of rain sets in about October, and prevails till April; it is regular and constant, but seldom too violent to admit the usual occupations of the people.\*

\* We again draw from our Oregon pamphlet.

We have on other occasions given many particulars of the most interesting character in relation to this region, its population, trade, advances, &c. It is impossible to say how important it may ultimately become, and what may be its progress. Will it remain an integral part of us, or become independent? It has already its well organized government, schools, clergy, courts, laws, and press; and only a few days ago the first annual message of its governor was placed before us on the table. With China and the Sandwich islands its communication is easy but to the home government almost inaccessible. Should the railroad be accomplished, a thing we regard not so likely since a better southern route has been proposed, Oregon will grow with great rapidity; otherwise we think for generations the tide of population will prefer the El Dorado regions of Mexico.

Eastward and westward\* of the Rocky mountains, nature has wonderfully contrasted her favors and exhibited her obvious partialities. On the one part, a region stretches out for the most in genial climes and soils, in rare agricultural plats, in hill and in plain country, and gentle undulations, with rivers and lakes, and coasts and havens, unsurpassed, if equaled on the globe; with population, and wealth, and high destinies; with all that God can crown the wants of man. On the other part, uninhabited and uninhabitable, wildernesses abounding, deserts barren, broken and wild, arid heights and precipices, mountain ridges where the rains of heaven seldom descend—where the irrigating and refreshing streams seldom make their way, murmuring onward in sweet music to the ocean. In wilds such as these, the savage himself is seldom invited to roam, and the adventurous enterprise of the white man is frightened away.

But not all the country which stretches outward to the Pacific, from the bases of the Cordilleras, the Rocky or the Chippewan mountains, is such as this. Nature seldom creates a howling wilderness, but interposes somewhere her gardens and her lawns. She delights not alone in the features of the terrible—she luxuriates in her lines of beauty and her tints of loveliness. If she piles up her rocks and her mountains, Ossa upon Pelion, sky high, she slopes them down in undulating lawns and landscapes—she surrounds the desolation with flowery meads, and blesses her children with a smile as they emerge from the dark valleys and shadows of her frowns. To the westward of the headlands which supply the waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, there are regions of garden country hither and thither, where the bright colors of nature exhibit themselves, and the streams ripple along the banks of verdant valleys and fertile plains,—where the river leaves the stream, and over its falls and its cataracts rushes onward in impetuous career to the ocean,—where luxuriant forests and rank soils alternate amid navigable streams,—where sunshine and health have taken up their domain,—where the civilized man has marked the spot with his hamlet and his village and his town, and all their cheerful influences and delightful associations.

To the westward of the Rocky mountains, the fiat of Deity has not doomed all to a dreary and irrecoverable sterility. The oasis blooms in its midst. The curse which fell upon the earth for the transgressions of man, has not left it all here a hopeless region of wildness and desolation.

The densely peopled regions of the East are regarding with fonder eyes these remote borders, and indulging vague but stimulating dreams of prosperity and enterprise in their midst. Empire and affluence there, are the visions which flit before the fancies of those whose struggles have hitherto been for existence solely. Disappointed or not, these cherished anticipations will, in any case, largely influence the destinies of the country around which they centre. Speculation may be lost in the attempt to determine the political prospects and political relations of a region so remote. Nations may divide empire throughout its extent—but this how problematical! European maritime powers may gain a footing there, colonize, and govern the whole—a vagary even less substantial than

\* This is the last extract from ourselves, if the reader will pardon us, for we cannot do better now.



the last. We may not undertake to solve the question ourselves. But we would say, if we did, that the progress of things hitherto in North America, indicates far different destinies. The principles of republicanism deeply sown and universally germinating here, point to a better order of things. The Atlantic and the Pacific States will unite under a common empire, and have a common destiny. A magnificent republic will stretch out its giant arms northward and southward, and eastward and westward, gathering in and nourishing and elevating the millions of human beings, whom Providence is rearing up throughout these wide domains.

**THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.**—There has lately appeared from the American press a learned and estimable work, with this title, prepared by Dr. J. W. Monette, of Mississippi.\* Though admirably full in its detail of the *civil* and *political* history of this region, we regret that the *statistical* did not receive some portion of attention. We cannot learn the history of the West without this. It is also to be regretted that the work does not contain a good map of the Valley, to date, showing with precision its limitations and features. The first of these deficiencies, it is our intention, in some slight measure to remedy in this paper, and hereafter by many like publications; in not many months, perhaps, by a work in two volumes, similar to those of Dr. Monette, and supplementary, under the title of **THE PROGRESS, RESOURCES AND STATISTICS OF THE WESTERN VALLEYS**. For this we have already on hand most abundant materials, having been long engaged in its collection, and shall by correspondence, as well as by visiting personally almost every section intended to be included, collect everything that can be had. We hope also very soon to have executed a map of the Valley.

In the progress of our present paper, we shall follow, to some extent, the arrangement marked out by Dr. Monette, and be indebted to him for most of the facts of a historical nature. For all the rest we draw upon a variety of papers, manuscripts, volumes, &c., now before us, and prepared within the past few years.

And first let us clearly fix what is intended and included by the **MISSISSIPPI BASIN OR VALLEY**. Taking a position on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river in Louisiana, the perimeter or boundary-line will run north-westward to the 40th degree of latitude in the Rocky Mountains, from whence issues the sources of the Platte, Rio Grande, and Colorado;† from this point along the Rocky Mountains, to the sources of Marias river; around the northern sources of Missouri river to the head of Red river branch of the Assiniboine; around the sources of the Mississippi proper to the head of the

\* *History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi by the three great European Powers, Spain, France, and Great Britain, and the subsequent Occupation, Settlement, and Extension of Civil Government by the United States, until the year 1846*, by J. W. Monette, M.D. In 2 vols. New York. Harper & Brothers, 1847. This able work deserves many editions and extensive circulation in our country. It is the fruit of years of indefatigable research and toil. In its arrangement, it is admirable; in its matter and execution, nothing could be more faithful or reliable. We regret that to this period, there has appeared no elaborate review of it in any of our first class publications. We have heard Dr. Hawkes, of New Orleans, himself one of the ripest scholars and most learned students of history in our country, speak of the work in enthusiastic terms. The author, it is understood, has in preparation, at an early day for the press, an additional volume on the Geology of the Mississippi Valley, a subject he briefly treated in our Review for 1846.

† We have followed the able geographical writer, Darby, in these particulars. See his valuable letters to the Hon. John C. Calhoun.—*Commercial Review*, Vol. III., No. 4, p. 352.



Kankakee, branch of Illinois river; between the confluent of the Canadian sea and those of Ohio, to the extreme source of Alleghany river; along the dividing line of water source between the sources of streams flowing towards the Atlantic and into the Ohio; between the confluent of Mobile and Tennessee rivers; between the sources discharged into the Mississippi and those of Mobile and Pearl rivers, to the mouth of Mississippi river; from the mouth of the Mississippi, to the outlet of Atchafalaya.—Length of the whole outline 6100 miles. Any good map will show these points.

## EXTENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Square miles.
Valley of the Ohio, . . . . .	200,000
“ “ Mississippi Proper, . . . . .	180,000
“ “ Missouri, . . . . .	500,000
“ “ Lower Mississippi, . . . . .	330,000
Area, . . . . .	1,210,000

Four great nations have exercised dominion within these vast limits, and their possession been a great source of anxiety, discussion, and hostility. The fiercest battles have resulted—the greatest jealousies, the keenest heart-burnings, and the wildest designs. The arts, the policy, the wisdom of one of these nations have at length prevailed, and won the mastery.

Let us begin with SPAIN. She was the earliest to penetrate the wilderness. It is not for us to speak here of the early and romantic adventurers—Ponce de Leon, Vasquez de Ayllon, Pamphilo de Narvaez, Hernando de Soto, beginning as early as 1512. The expedition of De Soto was brilliant and magnificent. It was as the gorgeous processions of the Crusaders, and as meaningless. Dr. Monette has given an admirable and full history of the unexampled wanderings, lasting through four years, and extending through Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. “It was poetry,” says Mr. Irving, “put into action; it was the knight-errantry of the old world carried into the depths of the American wilderness. The personal adventures, the feats of individual prowess, the picturesque description of steel-clad cavaliers with lance and helm, and prancing steed, glittering through the wildernesses of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and the prairies of the far West, would seem to us mere fiction or romance, did they not come to us in the matter-of-fact narratives of those who were eye-witnesses, and who recorded minute memoranda.\*”

The Spaniards called this country Florida, and claimed for it an extension north to the French settlement on the St. Lawrence. In 1565, the site of St. Augustine was fixed by Melendez, twenty years before any English settlement in the same region. Thus is St. Augustine the most ancient city in the United States.† We shall not speak of the encroachments of France and England on this domain, and of the several adjustments of boundaries. Suffice it that, in 1763, the Perdido River was the western limit of Florida, as it fell into British hands. France also ceded the portion of Louisiana east of

\* Irving's Conquest of Florida; Monette's Valley of the Mississippi. See also a paper by Hon. C. Gazarre, in *Commercial Review*, Vol. III., p. 450. William's Florida.

† Monette, Vol., I. p. 70.

the Mississippi river, except the island of New Orleans, so as to give the whole Mississippi, from its sources to the Gulf, as a British boundary. The western limit of Florida was made the Mississippi; it was divided into East and West Florida, with Pensacola and St. Augustine for capitals.

The products of Florida were soon considerable—sugar, rum, indigo. It passed again into the hands of Spain, and a dispute with the United States about boundaries was the immediate result. The 31° of latitude was settled by the treaty of 1795; and West Florida, extending to the Mississippi, was organized by Spain as the *District of Baton Rouge*. This district was seized by the United States, in 1810, in another dispute about territory, after the purchase of Louisiana from France. From Pearl River to the Perdido, West Florida was still possessed by Spain, but seized upon by General Jackson by order of Congress, in 1813. During our war with Great Britain, and from the apprehension and fact that it would be the theatre of British operations against us, the Americans also seized upon Fort Charlotte, at Mobile. We pass over the wars of General Jackson, in 1818 in Florida, with the Spaniards—over its cession to the United States by the treaty of 1819, and the wars with the Creek and Seminole Indians. The population, in 1840, was 54,477; and it was admitted into the Union in 1845.\*

Although Florida and Alabama do not belong to the Valley of the Mississippi, yet, as their histories is allied with it, and as we have introduced them, a few statistics will not be misplaced.

Much of the soil of FLORIDA is pine barren, and poor; but there are extensive tracts of richest quality, adapted to sugar, rice, cotton, corn, tobacco and fruits. The forest growth is magnificent. The crop of 1840 consisted of 898,974 bushels corn, 264,000 bushels potatoes, 7,285 pounds wool, 124 pounds silk cocoons, 75,274 pounds tobacco, 481,000 pounds rice, 12,146,533 pounds cotton, 275,317 pounds sugar. The Indian wars greatly affected the progress of Florida, and cut off its products. The State is now reviving. *Tallahassee*, the capital, is a city of 2,500 inhabitants; *St. Augustine* has about the same; *St. Mary's*, *Tampa Bay*, *Appalachicola*, *Pensacola*, and *Key West* are either ports of entry or have a coasting trade. The last named has a mournful celebrity—more than fifty vessels being wrecked on its coast annually. It is filled with “wreckers,” and many great abuses have come to light at different times. Their life is a wild one.†

#### FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FLORIDA, 1833—1843.

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1833	\$85,386	\$64,805	1839	279,283	334,806
1834	135,798	228,825	1840	190,729	1,858,850
1835	98,173	61,710	1841	33,875	
1836	121,745	71,662	1842	176,980	33,384
1837	305,514	90,084	1843	158,631	760,335
1838	168,690	122,532			

\* Dr. Monette is bitter about the exchange of Texas for Florida, and the delay of admitting these States into the Union. In all of this, as Southerners, we agree with him, but regret that the slightest show of partizanship should have had place in his valuable history.

† See Com. Review, Vol. III., p. 275.—Dr. Wurdeman, now residing in Florida, has given a partial promise to prepare some papers for us upon this region. He informs

ALABAMA.—The cotton product is most abundant, and minerals inexhaustible, in this State. The census of 1840 gave fourteen small cotton factories, working in all 1500 spindles. This branch of enterprise is on the rapid increase there, as we know, having lately traveled over the State. There are but few railroads; but several in contemplation, among which may be named one from Montgomery to Pensacola; from Mobile to Pascagoula, to communicate with New Orleans; and from Mobile to the Ohio. A road from Montgomery to Mobile remains a great desideratum.\*

Mobile, the chief city, we have previously described in the Review. Its progress of late has been retarded. The exports, foreign and coastwise, are, however, enormous (having reached nearly seventeen millions of dollars), for a city of 12 or 15,000 inhabitants.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—ALABAMA.

	Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
1835	\$7,574,692	\$525,955	1841	\$10,981,271	\$530,819
1836	11,184,166	651,618	1842	9,965,675	363,871
1837	9,671,401	609,385	1843	11,157,460	360,655
1838	9,688,244	524,548	1844	9,907,654	442,818
1839	10,338,159	895,201	1845	10,538,228	473,491
1840	12,854,690	574,651			

Receipts of cotton at Mobile, 1841, 319,286 bales; 1842, 320,882; 1843, 482,631; 1844, 467,820; 1845, 517,550; 1846, 421,669; 1847, 320,000 bales (about).

Having opened with the Spanish history of the Mississippi Valley, we will proceed briefly to review the FRENCH, according to the arrangement of Dr. Monette.

We pass over the visits of Cartier and Champlain to the Northwest, in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the French Jesuits from Canada. Father Allouez, in 1669, learned of this great river of the West, which Marquette and Joliet soon visited. The career, discoveries, and unhappy fate of La Salle, are familiar to all. His was the first attempt to settle the regions of the lower Mississippi, in 1687. Ten years afterwards the French began the occupancy both from the North and South.

In 1712 a trade was opened between Quebec, Louisiana and Mobile Bay, in skins, furs, grain, flour, &c., and exports made thence to the West Indies and Europe. We quote from Dr. Monette:

As early as the year 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash; and from this region, at this early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected, and sent to Mobile for the European market. In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash had become sufficiently numerous to constitute an important settlement, which kept up a lucrative trade with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. Nor was the route from Lake Erie unknown. For many years this route had been familiar to the *voyageurs* and *courriers du bois*, who ascended the Miami of the Lake by the St. Mary's branch, and, after a portage of three leagues, passed the summit level, and floated

us that the Records at St. Augustine might be of interest to the Louisiana Historical Society.

\* Commercial Review, Vol. III., No. 2; Vol. III., No. 3, No. 6, pp. 469, 559; Vol. II., p. 418.—The subject of cotton manufactures is attracting great attention in Alabama. There is a factory at Tallica, Tallipoosa Co., of 1000 spindles; one at Scotts-ville, Bibb Co., the Tuscaloosa Factory, which has existed many years; one near Huntsville, the Bell Factory, 2000 spindles; one in Perry Co. A factory at Tuscaloosa, now in construction, will employ 3000 spindles. There is one also, we think, at Florence. The factory at Prattsville will be noticed in another part of this number.

down a shallow branch of the Wabash. In the year 1718 this route had been used for two years; for it was established in the year 1716.\*

In 1746, six hundred barrels of flour were received at New Orleans from the Wabash. The French authorities began the exploration of the Ohio river in 1749. The jealousies of Britain, however, were soon excited, and long and bloody wars were destined to result.

[A. D. 1753.] The French court was well aware of the importance of the great Western valley. It was now known that if there were no rich mines of gold and silver north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, there was a more inexhaustible mine in the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate. A spirit of agricultural industry had been infused into the Western settlements; in a few years more, Upper Louisiana, which embraced the Ohio region, might become the store-house for France and Western Europe.†

A treaty of peace, in 1763, gave to England Canada and New France, being all the territory east of the Mississippi from its source to the Bayou Ibberville. A secret treaty at the same time ceded to Spain all the remaining French territories in the Mississippi Valley.

Dr. Monette gives a beautiful and affecting picture of the early life and manners of the French settlers in the North-west, almost primitive. He thus speaks of their trades and pursuits:

The traders kept a heterogeneous stock of goods in their largest room, where their assortment was fully displayed to the gaze of the purchasers. The young men of enterprise, wishing to see the world, sought occupation and gratification as *voyageurs* or boatmen, as agents for the traders, or as hunters, to visit the remote tribes upon the furthest sources of the Mississippi and the Missouri, in company with the trading expeditions which annually set out from the Illinois country.

Mechanic trades, as a means of livelihood, were almost unknown; the great business of all was agriculture, and the care of their herds and flocks, their cattle, their horses, their sheep, and their swine, and each man was his own mechanic.‡

The Spanish dominion succeeded quietly over these people. Not so readily, however, the submission to the change of policy when brought under the American government.

The history of the French power in Louisiana, until the cession of that territory in 1763 to Spain, is written with great elaboration by Dr. Monette, and constitutes an interesting division of his work. It consists of six chapters under the following captions: The first colonization of Louisiana until the close of Crozat's Monopoly; Louisiana under the "Western Company" until the failure of Law's Mississippi Scheme; Louisiana to the Natchez Massacre; Louisiana after the Natchez Massacre; Under the Royal Governors until the close of the Chickasá War; After the Chickasá War. We shall not be able to follow these divisions, nor is it necessary, as in previous numbers of the Review everything interesting in the history of Louisiana has been given under different heads. We however make a few extracts, showing the progress of the State.

First, under the grant to Crozat:

"M. Crozat caused settlements or trading-posts to be made in the most remote parts of the province, while explorations were extended into the most distant known tribes. Under St. Denys, a settlement and trading-post was established on Red River, on the site of the present town of Natchitoches, in the present State of Louisiana. St. Denys also explored Red river much further, and advanced on a tour of observation as far as the Rio Bravo del Norte, the present western limit of Texas. About the same time, a small settlement and trading-post was estab-

\* Monette, Val. Miss., Vol. I., p. 162.

† Ibid., p. 163.

‡ Ibid., p. 192.



lished on the Yazoo, and on Sicily island, and high up the Washita, on the site of the present town of Monroe, afterward known as the 'post of Washita.' M. Charleville, one of M. Crozat's traders, penetrated the Shawanese tribes, then known as the 'Chouanoes,' upon the Cumberland river. His store was situated upon a mound near the present site of Nashville, on the west side of the Cumberland river, near French-lick creek, and about seventy yards from each stream.\*

#### *Second, about the year 1742 :*

As early as the year 1742, the defense of the country being in the hands of the king's officers and troops, the Indian tribes generally observed a respectful neutrality, or a friendly and commercial attitude. Free from danger and apprehension of Indian violence, agriculture continued to flourish, and commerce, freed from the shackles of monopolies, began rapidly to extend its influence, and to multiply its objects under the stimulus of individual enterprise. Capitalists embarked with alacrity into agriculture and commerce. The trade between the northern and southern portions of Louisiana had greatly augmented, as well as that from New Orleans to France and foreign countries. Regular cargoes of flour, bacon, pork, hides, leather, tallow, bear's oil, and lumber, were annually transported down the Mississippi in keel-boats and barges to New Orleans and Mobile, whence they were shipped to France and the West Indies. In their return voyages, these boats and barges from New Orleans and Mobile, supplied the Illinois and Wabash countries with rice, indigo, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and European fabrics. The two extremes of Louisiana produced and supplied each other alternately with the necessities and comforts of life required by each respectively. The mutual exchange of commodities kept up a constant and active communication from one end of the province to the other. Boats, barges, and pirogues were daily plying from one point to another, freighted with the rude products of a new and growing country. The great highways of commerce were the deep and solitary channels of the Mississippi and its hundreds of tributaries.†

#### *Third, introduction of cotton into Louisiana :*

About this time a cotton-gin, invented by M. Dubreuil, which facilitated the operation of separating the cotton fibre from the seed, created an epoch in the cultivation of cotton in Louisiana, and it began to enter more largely into the products of the plantation.

#### *Fourth, introduction of sugar :*

Sugar-cane had not yet been introduced as a staple product of Louisiana. The first attempt to cultivate the sugar-cane in the province was made by the Jesuits, in the year 1751. This year they had introduced a quantity of cane from St. Domingo, together with several negroes who were acquainted with the process of manufacturing sugar from the juice. They opened a small plantation on the banks of the Mississippi, just above the old city of New Orleans, and within the limits of the second municipality. The following year attempts were made by others to cultivate the plant and to manufacture it into sugar. Satisfied with the success of the first attempts, many others soon afterward commenced its culture, and within a few years most of the plantations above and below the city, for many miles, had introduced the culture of cane on a small scale, by way of experiment. Several years elapsed, when the Jesuits and some others, having succeeded even above their expectations, M. Dubreuil, a man of capital and enterprise, was induced, in 1758, to open a sugar plantation on a large scale. He erected the first sugar-mill in Louisiana upon his plantation, which occupied the lands now covered by the lower part of the city of New Orleans, and known as the "Suburb of St. Marigny," below the third municipality. The enterprise of M. Dubreuil having rewarded him with an abundant crop and a ready sale, others were anxious to embark in the same enterprise with large capital.

Thus, before the close of the year 1760, sugar-cane had been fairly introduced as one of the staple products of Louisiana; yet the art of making sugar was in its infancy. The sugar which was made was consumed wholly in the province, and was of very inferior quality, for want of a knowledge of the granulating process. Before the year 1765, M. Dubreuil, M. Destrehan, and others, had succeeded in making sugar which answered all the purposes of home consumption.

\* Monette, Miss. Valley, Vol., I. p. 212.

† Ibid., p. 295.

: Ibid., p. 297.

Still, the planters had not learned the art of giving it a fine, dry, granulated appearance, such as was produced in the West Indies. The whole product of the province had been, heretofore, barely sufficient for domestic consumption; but in the year 1765 one ship-load of sugar was exported to France; yet so imperfect had been the granulating process, that one-half of it escaped from the casks as leakage before the vessel reached her destination. This was the first export of sugar from Louisiana, and the commencement of her trade in her most valuable staple, which has since continued to increase up to the present time, until the annual crop of sugar made in Louisiana varied, between the years 1840 and 1845, from 110,000 to 115,000 hogsheads, besides as many barrels of molasses.\*

In taking leave of the French History of Louisiana, we cannot but experience some emotion. What were the anxieties that had been felt for its advances, what the tender regards and fond imaginings of *the future*. La Salle would have extended its influences to India, making the Mississippi a highway to the Northern seas. The memory of John Law and his notable scheme blends itself with this romantic and remarkable era. How much had France at heart the fortunes of this colony, and what resources had she cheerfully expended upon it! But the uncertainties and fluctuations of colonial empire have not now to be written.

From a manuscript translation of M. Gayarré's History of Louisiana,† a *Southern* work, which the North American Review sneers at as usual, we introduce a passage on the fortunes of the Acadians, who were thrown upon the banks of the Mississippi by the hard policy of the English government.

"The principal part of the Acadians, however, who came to Louisiana, had not voluntarily expatriated themselves, but had been expelled from their native soil by England. When Louis XIV. ceded Acadia to Great Britain, he had stipulated that the subjects whom he abandoned should preserve their property, on condition of their swearing fealty and allegiance to Queen Anne. The Acadians, however, refused to bind themselves by this oath, except on the condition of never being compelled to bear arms against France. The English authorities complained of this refusal, but the government at the time thought proper to postpone any extreme measures. Nevertheless, English policy was not asleep; but soon arousing from its apparent drowsiness, the whole world was dismayed by the cold cruelty of its decrees. Acadia is a sterile country, offering so few attractions to emigration that it is probable long years would have elapsed before the introduction of an English population sufficiently powerful to serve

\* Monette, Miss. Valley, Vol. I., pp. 297, 298.

† The history of the French dominion in Louisiana has lately been written in that language by the Hon. Charles Gayarré, of New Orleans, and examined in our Review, Vols. I. and III. The third volume, containing Spanish history, will be delayed until the results of a search at Madrid for documents can be known, the State of Louisiana having appropriated a large sum for the purpose. We are happy to announce that Mrs. Stewart, the amiable and accomplished lady of Commodore Stewart, has been engaged for some time in the translation of M. Gayarré's history. It will be illustrated with notes, and a succinct view of the late progress in Louisiana. Mrs. Stewart spends her winters in New Orleans, and has had the advantages of conference with the ablest minds. Such passages of her translation as we have seen—and there is a chapter before us now in manuscript—are admirably executed. The rest we have not examined. Mrs. S. is now in New York, and the work will, she informs us, appear in the fall. We shall do full justice to its merits. At present we give a short extract from her manuscript, and commend the work in advance as an exceedingly valuable addition to our historical libraries, with all the freshness and interest of a romance.

as a check to the French; and besides, the Acadians had given so loud an utterance to their enmity, that it would have become necessary to restrain them by placing posts and garrisons among them, at a cost to the government every year of a great pecuniary sacrifice. It was a difficult position for Great Britain, principally on account of the contiguity of Acadia to the Canadas, the conquest of which she was at that time attempting, and who found zealous defenders in the Acadians, their neighbors. But as Great Britain never yet recoiled before the employment of any means to reach her object, her decision was soon made, and orders were given to seize upon the Acadians without distinction of age or sex, and disperse them at different intervals of distance on the shores of the other Anglo-American colonies. Regardless of the misery and pain to be inflicted, she imagined that these wretched exiles would intermingle with the numerous population amongst which they were thrown. This decree was executed with the most unrelenting rigor; and a large part of the Acadian population was at different epochs, and in small bands, driven on board the English vessels. In quitting the homes of their native soil, the Acadians were not permitted to carry anything away with them but the sentiment of their misfortunes and the eternal hatred to which their cruel oppressors were so justly entitled. Driven like vile herds, these Acadian families, amounting to seven thousand souls, were heaped together on board the vessels of their persecutors, and when they turned a last look on their country, to ejaculate an eternal adieu, the flames which consumed their villages and the English bayonets which bordered their shores met their despairing gaze! Thus did ancient Messenia behold her children fly before the decree of exile issued by the ferocious Lacedemonians! Thus was renewed in the new world those scenes of atrocity and tragic grief of which Greece had been the witness, and which the pen of the author of *Anachartides* has represented under such terrific coloring. The expressions of *Barthelemy* are but too applicable to the fate of these modern *Messenians*!

"A whole nation driven from their homes, wandering amongst nations astounded at their misfortunes—youth, enfeebled by grief, bearing upon its shoulders the authors of its being—women strewed along the ground, with the infants which they press to their breasts swooning and expiring from debility! Here are tears and groans—the deepest expressions of despair, and there a speechless anguish and a frightful silence. If to the most cruel of the Spartans was confided the task of delineating this picture of horrors, some remains of pity would cause the pencil to drop from his hands! The English colonists received with humanity those unfortunate exiles, who had been thrown on their territory with as much indifference as if they were the refuse of the human race. They blushed at the crime committed by England, and resolved to repair it by every means in their power. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the southern provinces granted assistance to these victims of English policy. It was hard indeed for these wounded hearts to thus accept the bread of pity at the hands of the brothers of their persecutors, speaking the same language. The Acadians had heard that on one point of North

America that spotless banner still waved, which they loved with such heroic devotion. The hopes of beholding it, at once reanimated their courage."

The period which intervenes between the year 1757, or the English occupation of the upper Ohio region, and the close of the American war, is the subject of the third book of Dr. Monette's work, which is entitled *Great Britain in the Valley of the Mississippi*. It is a period of the liveliest interest, from the steady approaches of the Anglo-Saxon across the mountains—from the romantic exploits and fierce struggles of the pioneers, and their hardy enterprises. We cannot even casually refer to these.

In 1762, northern Virginians began to advance from the Potomac over the mountains, to the head waters of the Monongahela; from James River the adventurers attained the tributaries of the Kenhawa; from Roanoke and North Carolina, they passed along the base of the Blue Mountains. The next year lands were patented by Virginia, on the Ohio, far beyond the Appalachian Mountains. In 1769, was formed, says Dr. Monette, the first Anglo-American Mississippi Company, of which, among other stockholders, were to be George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, &c. This company failed in its object. In 1770, Ebenezer Zane selected the site of Wheeling.

The year 1770 is distinguished for the first advances into Kentucky, and the romantic career of Daniel Boone, its immortal "backwoodsman." The fame of Kentucky was upon all lips, and the Cumberland mountains—the Rubicon at last passed, an epoch as great as that of Cæsar's. With five families besides his own, the march of Daniel Boone from North Carolina began. He was the great pioneer—the patriarch of the wilds, whose monument should stand erect in the valley, as his name in the song of Byron. With one Michael Stoner, this fearless man made the passage from Clinch river to the Falls of the Ohio, 400 miles, through untrod wildernesses, conducting a party of surveyors. He returned to join the western army, and not long after conducted his family to the banks of the Kentucky river, founding *Boonsborough*, a name retained to this day. Thus, says Dr. Monette, Daniel Boone's wife and two daughters may be considered the first white women who made their residence in Kentucky. The population of the town rapidly increased.

The war of the revolution extended beyond the mountains. We shall not chronicle these deeds of sanguinary strife. The peace which resulted delivered Florida from the power of Britain, and her dominion ceased upon the Mississippi.

Thus, in the changes of dynasties and the fretful course of empire and of arms, the Spaniard returns to his haunts of old, and the banners of Spain are floating again on the great river by whose banks her adventurous De Soto had sickened in despair, and died. For forty-one years this banner waved.

We pass over the remonstrances of the French population against a transfer of their allegiance, the repinings, the conventions, the career of O'Reilly, and the blood of the martyrs to French liberty. The site of St. Louis was selected in 1769, by M. La Clede. The population of Louisiana, according to Judge Martin, was as follows:



## PARISHES AND SETTLEMENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW ORLEANS.\*

1. Below the city on the river . . . . .	570	Brought forward, - - -	7678
2. Bayou St. John and Gentilly . . . . .	307	9. Attakapas . . . . .	409
3. Tchoupitoulas . . . . .	4192	10. Avoyelles . . . . .	314
4. St. Charles . . . . .	639	11. Natchitoches . . . . .	811
5. St. Jean Baptiste . . . . .	544	12. Rapides . . . . .	47
6. La Fourche . . . . .	267	13. Washita . . . . .	110
7. Iberville . . . . .	376	14. Arkansas . . . . .	88
8. Point Coupee . . . . .	783	15. St. Louis, or Upper Louisiana . . . . .	891
Carried forward, - - -	7678		10318

New Orleans contained 468 houses, and 3190 souls, 1803 of which only being free whites. In 1777, Dr. Monette thus refers to the city:

The same year witnessed the first regular commercial intercourse between the ports of the United States and the city of New Orleans. The pioneer in this commerce was Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Baltimore, who had been residing in the city of New Orleans since the close of O'Reilly's administration. During the year 1777 he received the appointment of United States' agent in New Orleans for the purchase and supply of military stores: ammunition, and munitions of war, for the use of the American posts upon the Ohio frontier, as well as subsequently for those in the Illinois country. Being an active and energetic man of business, and an enterprising merchant of New Orleans, he soon received the favorable attention of Governor Galvez, which greatly facilitated his commercial operations in behalf of the federal government, and enabled him to render important services to the cause of the American Revolution.†

The trade of the Mississippi becoming now of some consequence from the settlements throughout its valley, the Spanish authorities deemed the occasion fitting for enlarging their coffers by the imposition of tribute duties. These the western people resisted, and threatened to defeat by a resort to arms.

In 1788, the city of New Orleans was devastated by a fierce conflagration, which brought ruin and dismay, but eventually resulted in moderating the commercial restrictions which had been imposed on its trade. We extract from Dr. Monette an account of this fire, and the subsequent improvements of the city.

On the 21st of March, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the chapel of a Spaniard in Chartres-street took fire, and, by a strong wind, it soon spread over the city, until nine hundred houses were consumed, besides an immense amount of property of every description. This was the severest calamity which had ever befallen the city, and threw the whole province into want and embarrassment. Provisions of all kinds became scarce, and great distress prevailed in the city. To prevent actual suffering and famine, the government was obliged to take measures for supplying the necessities of the people. A contract was opened for the supply of a large quantity of flour from the Ohio region, upon which large advances of money were made; and, as an additional inducement to traders and boatmen, the privilege of introducing other articles was granted to those who brought cargoes of flour.

The embarrassment and privations occasioned by this unforeseen calamity in the city, admonished the governor of the necessity of relaxing all the commercial restrictions upon the river trade, and of releasing those individuals who had been imprisoned for former violations of the revenue laws, and to restore the property previously seized and confiscated.‡

A new impulse was given to the trade of the western people with the Spanish provinces generally, through the port of New Orleans. The surplus products of the settlements on the Monongahela, the Ohio, the Kentucky, and Cumberland rivers, consisted of flour, pork, beef, whisky, apples, cider, lumber, horses, cattle,

\* Monette, Val. Miss., Vol. I., p. 477.

† Ibid., p. 456.

‡ Ibid. p. 476.

and many other agricultural and manufactured products, which met with a ready sale in New Orleans, as well as other points upon the river. An active trade in breadstuffs had likewise been opened with the city of Philadelphia, by sea, and a state of general good feeling existed between the western people and the Spanish authorities in Louisiana.

Enterprise was awakened in the West, and capital freely invested in rearing those products most in demand in Louisiana and the Spanish provinces throughout the Continent, as well as in the West India islands; and men of enterprise and capital embarked their means in the navigation of the river and in the extension of western commerce.

For two years this state of amicable trade continued, and from all these settlements emigrants and adventurers continued to descend, upon every spring flood, in company with the regular trading boats from the Ohio. Many of them, well pleased with the climate and agricultural facilities of the country, remained and entered into the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, and indigo, then the most valuable staples of Louisiana. Others, who had contemplated a permanent residence in the Florida districts, averse to the tenets and rites of the Catholic Church, to which all were required to adhere, yielding to their prejudices, returned to the United States, to enjoy freedom of opinion in their religious sentiments and the church rituals.\*

The Baron Carondelet conducted great improvements in New Orleans. He constructed the canal, which took his name. "Thus, in the autumn of 1795 was there a navigable canal route opened from the city, by way of the lake, to the sea; and the spring of 1796 witnessed ships at anchor in the rear of the city."

Of the stormy period of western history at the close of the eighteenth century, we have before written, and do not think it well to delay the reader now. There were wars, and rumors of wars, and excitement on all hands. Negotiations on the part of the anxious Americans were successful; and Spain, forced into the arms of France, left her favorite province and her dominion to pass into the hands of the United States. The ceremonies of delivery from Spain to France, and from France to our government, were imposing.

After the final transfer of New Orleans, and before the arrival of the American troops, a company of young Americans was raised in the city for its protection. They were commanded by Daniel Clarke and mustered in Canal street. They were joined by many Creoles, and ultimately numbered about 300. Dr. Monette makes the following interesting note, which we cannot forbear transcribing. We have often heard our friend, Col. Maunsel White, refer with enthusiasm to these times.

This volunteer battalion was formed at the instance of the following gentlemen, then resident in New Orleans, viz.: George Martin, since parish judge of St. Landry, Colonel Reuben Kemper, George King, George Newman, Benjamin Morgan, Daniel Clarke, American Consul, Dr. William Flood, since a distinguished physician of New Orleans, Maunsel White, and Woodson Wren, present postmaster in Natchez. But few of the original members of the battalion are living at this time, which is now forty-one years since the delivery of Louisiana to the United States commissioners. There were two of the survivors still living in Adams county, Mississippi, in February, 1845. These are Woodson Wren, and George Newman. Martin states this battalion to have been composed of only one hundred and twenty Americans; but Dr. Wren and George Newman, Esq., both members of the battalion, sustain the authority of the text.†

The condition of Louisiana at this period is thus represented. Population, 1803, according to the report of the consul at New Orleans, 49,500, including west Florida, Mobile, and Pensacola. New Orleans

\* Monette, Val. Miss., Vol. I., pp. 479, 480.

† Ibid., p. 561.

contained 8,000, Mobile 800; the proportion is now sustained, Pensacola 404; upper Louisiana 6,028. The commerce of New Orleans extended to all the west, and to the eastern states, and Europe. Its river trade employed five hundred flat boats. The cotton crop of 1802, was 20,000 bales of 300 lbs.; sugar, 5,000 hhds.; indigo, 3,000 lbs. A dozen stills were producing taffia, from molasses; a sugar refinery in the city produced 20,000 lbs. of loaf sugar. Exports of 1802, 50,000 bbls. of flour; 3,000 bbls. of salt beef and pork; 2,000 hhds. of tobacco; 34,000 bales of cotton; 4,000 hhds. of sugar; and 800 casks of molasses.\*

The second volume of Dr. Monette's history is entitled, the UNITED STATES IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. For all practical purposes, it is the most valuable of the two, and constitutes the only history of this period, taken in a comprehensive whole. The space occupied is between 1775 and 1846; an introductory chapter being appended, upon the manners and customs of the frontier population. It is illustrated with a map of Texas in 1836; a later one would have been much more desirable, though this is sufficient for general purposes. The Rio Grande appears upon it as the boundary as far as 29° 30' N. latitude, where the line strikes N. E. toward the Guadalupe mountains, along which it is thence drawn. Texas being considered by Dr. Monette, justly, as originally included in Louisiana, accounts for the appearance of the map. The first volume, we ought to have observed, contains two other maps, showing the limits of Louisiana in 1740; of Florida, and of the British American colonies and the country around the lakes, at a still more remote period.

We cannot take up the American portion of the history of the Mississippi valley, without feeling that we have approached an epoch of great events and of signal triumphs of our republican policy. Hemmed in by a chain of mountains and by the sea, it was conceived at the period of the revolution, by some of the best thinkers, that the Atlantic republics were too numerous and scattered, even then, to present other than discordant elements, and require a less powerful government than centralism itself. Could they have supposed that the barriers of the mountains were to be overleaped, even while their doubts were fresh upon their lips; that the allied or confederated republics would spring up, far as the remote west could trace them; that they would scale the Rocky mountains, and intermingle with the Chinese on the Pacific shores, or claim the Sandwich Islanders for their neighbors; that the shores of the South seas and the Gulf of California would receive their councils from the cabinets at Washington; and Mexico herself present a feeble barrier to their interminable progress. The allied republics, doubling, and even increasing three-fold their numbers, and yet "one, like the wave!" A single state in the valley of the Mississippi, unexplored at the period of the revolution, with a population equal nearly to that of the then thirteen colonies combined; a single city more populous than all the Atlantic cities together, at the same epoch; and these results in the memory and experience of men who have lived through them all. *Such is the Valley of the Mississippi!*

However, for reflections of this sort we shall have abundant space

\* Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. I., p. 566.

hereafter, when, having completed the Civil history, we take up the Statistical, of wealth, population, progress and prospects.

The domestic life of the western pioneers combined, it may be imagined, simplicity and wildness. The hunting-shirt, the leggins, and breech-cloth and moccasins, borrowed from the Indians, were a common attire. The dwellings were log pens in squares, with a door, and often the luxury of a window. A plastering of clay and the usual smoky chimney and dirt floor, and we were about to say, squalling children; but of this history has no mention. But then the mechanic and the merchant comes, and how soon these log-cabin comforts are gone forever!

As soon as the mechanic and merchant appeared, sashes with two or four lights of glass might be seen set into gaps cut through the side logs. Contemporaneously, old barrels began to constitute the tops of chimneys, and joists and plank, sawed by hand, took the place of puncheons.

At first log cabins were built in villages or clusters, and surrounded with stock-ades formed by logs set upright in the ground, and made bullet-proof for mutual protection against Indian surprise and massacre.

The inside appearance of a frontier habitation was also unique, and adapted to the circumstances of the times. Bureaus, side-boards, and armors were unknown, and so were their uses. The whole furniture of a room consisted of one home-made bedstead, and one trundle bedstead under it for children, both well furnished with bear skins and buffalo robes instead of blankets; a few split-bottomed chairs, and a few three-legged stools, a small movable bench or table, supported by two pairs of cross-legs, for the family meals; a shelf and water-bucket near the door. The naked wood and clay walls, instead of the ornamental paper and tapestry of the cities, were embellished with the whole wealth of the family wardrobe. The frocks, dresses, and bed-gowns of the women, the hunting-shirts, pantaloons, and arms of the men, all were suspended around the walls from wooden hooks and pegs, and served as a good index to the industry and neatness of the mistress of the house. The cooking utensils and table furniture consisted of a few iron pots, "pewter plates and dishes," spoons, knives and forks, which had been transported from the east with their salt and iron; besides these, a few wooden bowls, or "trenchers," "noggins and gourds," completed the list of cooking and eating utensils.\*

The chase fed and clothed these hardy woodmen, and they had always in the rude larder good stock of such wild flesh and fowl as their progeny might contemplate with watery mouth, and sigh for at this day in vain. The pheasant and the opossum have verily degenerated since then. Who would eat a domesticated or *civilized* rabbit, smoke-dried and rank with the greasy odors of steam and machinery? And then the "journey cake;" or, not to be pedantic about the matter, familiar "*Johnny cake*." How benignant has been our household deities in preserving to us this relic of olden time! It might have been lost in tradition, or corrupted like the arts of Egypt or of Greece. But no: it smokes yet by the cheerful embers—not in your dashing marble columned mansion, to be sure, but in your good old-fashioned chimneys of the Carolinas and Virginia. Who but would write the praise of "*Johnny cake*," and teach the excellent proportions which go to make it up? Refine not too much your meal, good Mrs. Cook, and see that the salt be sprinkled with a sparing hand. Let not the heat too intensely reach it by the hearth. Now softly turned that there be not too much crisp, and that either side have a like show of brownness. Pass under the knife to the board, and while yet the smoke passes, ply softly the new-churned butter. But

\* Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, Vol. II. p. 6.



who can teach the *rationale* of "Johnny cake?" Your books are worthless. It can be made nowhere than on these old hearths we commemorate. Send your special agents to teach the starving Irish the virtues of corn meal, as many as you please; they do not know these virtues themselves. Old Nanny, who watched our boyhood—heaven praise her—at our fondly remembered homestead, can give a better lesson on the merits and *modus preparandi* of "Johnny cake" than them all. Their blunders would shock her—these vaunting commissioners of frying-pans and dough-boards! But we are growing epicurean: and no wonder, as we write in the far East, where Indian meal is worked up into such villanous compounds. Dr. Monette celebrates the "hog and hommony" too, of those days of yore—the great staples with which the Western granaries and "porkeries" are feeding the world.\* We adopt the "hommony," but waugh the "hog!" Our voice is still about the "hog"—your gross "*bacon*!" We will have none of him. "But a young and tender suckling, his voice as yet not broken, but something between a childish treble and a grumble—the mild forerunner or *prælude* of a grunt."

"See him in the dish (every one will recognize Charles Lamb), his second cradle, how meek he lieth!—wouldst thou have had this innocent grow up to the grossness and indocility which too often accompany maturer swinehood? Ten to one he would have proved a glutton, a sloven, an obstinate, disagreeable animal—wallowing in all manner of filthy conversation—from these sins he is happily snatched away—

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade  
Death came with timely care—

his memory is odoriferous—no clown curseth, while his stomach half rejecteth; the rank bacon—no coal-heaver bolteth him in reeking sausages—he hath a fair sepulchre in the grateful stomach of the judicious epicure—and for such a tomb might be content to die."

But this people began to aspire to other luxuries than hog and hommony and peltry clothes, well as these might be in their way. A caravan set out annually for the east of the mountains, with furs, &c., for barter. The caravan consisted of several men with horses and pack-saddles and pouches of shelled corn; and thus they passed to Baltimore or to Frederick. Here salt, nails, iron, pewter plates and dishes were the equivalent for hides, ginseng, snake root and bears-grease. A barrel of salt was worth a cow and a calf in the West.

And then the administration of justice. My Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench could not have presided with more dignity than him of Oyer, Terminer, *instant*, memory, under his forest canopy—Lynch!

Night was the season for their official acts. Chief-Justice "Birch" established his tribunal under a forest canopy; before him the culprit was arraigned, and with form and ceremony tried, and, as a matter of course, convicted. Sentence was pronounced, and without delay the penalty was inflicted without stint or mercy. Tied securely to a tree, he was made to feel the rod, dealt by many sturdy hands, until justice was satisfied. If perchance he were an old offender,

\* There has lately appeared two works from the press, entitled "Indian Meal," and "The Pig." The reader may have some use for them. They have not yet come to our hands.

or had claims to the title of a "British Tory," his wounds were dressed, not with oil and wine, but with "tar and feathers." As the culprit retired from this ordeal, he was informed by Judge Lynch that the operation would be repeated in a few days unless he withdrew from the jurisdiction of the court. If there were confederates in crime, this warning served for all.

This tribunal was resorted to only in extreme cases; and although liable to occasional abuse, it was a great protection to honest people against the most abandoned intruders, who defied the usual forms of law.\*

The life of the boatmen, that hardy and unique class which soon formed itself on the western rivers, and exists to the present day, to a certain extent, is graphically delineated by Dr. Monette. We make an extract :

Steam had not exerted its magic influence on the western waters, and the rich cargoes which ascended the Mississippi in keel-boats and barges were propelled by human labor for nearly two thousand miles, slowly advancing against the strong current of these rivers. The boatmen, with their bodies naked to the waist, spent the long and tedious days traversing the "running board," and pushing with their whole force against their strong setting-poles, firmly fixed against the shoulder. Thus, with their heads suspended nearly to the track on the running-board, they propelled their freighted barge up the long and tedious route of the river. After a hard day's toil, at night they took their "fillee," or ration of whisky, swallowed their homely supper of meat half burned and bread half baked, and retiring to sleep, they stretched themselves upon the deck, without covering, under the open canopy of heaven, or probably enveloped in a blanket, until the steersman's horn called them to their morning "fillee" and their toil.

Hard and fatiguing was the life of a boatman; yet it was rare that any of them ever changed his vocation. There was a charm in the excesses, in the frolics, and in the fightings which they anticipated at the end of the voyage, which cheered them on. Of weariness none would complain; but rising from his hard bed by the first dawn of day, and reanimated by his morning draught, he was prepared to hear and obey the wonted order, "Stand to your poles and set off!" The boatmen were masters of the winding-horn and the fiddle, and as the boat moved off from her moorings, some, to cheer their labors, or to "scare off the devil and secure good luck," would wind the animating blast of the horn, which, mingling with the sweet music of the fiddle, and reverberating along the sounding shores, greeted the solitary dwellers on the banks with news from New Orleans.

Their athletic labors gave strength incredible to their muscles, which they were vain to exhibit, and fist-fighting was their pastime. He who could boast that he had never been whipped was bound to fight whoever disputed his manhood. Keel-boatmen and barge-men looked upon rafts-men and flat-boatmen as their natural enemies, and the meeting was the prelude to a "battle-royal." They were great sticklers for "fair play," and whoever was worsted in battle must abide the issue without assistance.

Their arrival in port was a general jubilee, where hundreds often met together for diversion and frolic. Their assemblages were often riotous and lawless to extremes, when the civil authorities were defied for days together. Had their numbers increased with the population of the West, they would have endangered the peace of the country; but the first steamboat that ascended the Ohio sounded their death-knell, and they have been buried in the tide, never more to rise.†

The progenitors of the western population were a race moulded in the strongest casts of nature; of athletic forms and massive stature, of powers of endurance and action, they were more than matches for the savages themselves, in their own pursuits of war or the chase. Yet were they happy and surrounded by the joys of homes and families, and their youths and maidens tripped the dance with moccasins and brogans with a zest and grace which would not have shamed our fashionable life.

Famous in the memory of the West are Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, Robert Patterson, and George Rogers Clark. They belong

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., p. 17.

† Ibid., p. 19.

to the classic era of the country, and their exploits will yet find a Homer. Dr. Monette's sketches of these characters are to the life. We have only space for a few incidents in the career of one.

Daniel Boone was born a frontier's man, west of the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, of excellent heart and head, and great bodily vigor. He first plunged into the wilderness of Kentucky in 1769, two hundred miles west of the Cumberland mountains. Here the beautiful plains of Kentucky were spread out to his view. The Indians surprised and took him prisoner, but with his companions he escaped. At another time he escaped alone. "Then followed the trying time of the wary hunter. Alone in the wilderness, without the means of procuring sustenance, or of defense against the beasts of prey, without weapons or hunting implements, he roamed sole white tenant of the 'dark and bloody ground,' compelled to starve, or to subsist upon roots, shrubs, and fruits. Thus did Daniel Boone spend the summer of 1770, until fortunately relieved by his brother's return in the autumn."

In 1779, he was a close prisoner among the Indians of Canada. He gained upon their confidence, and accommodated himself readily to their manners and course of life. They were off their guard. He escaped. Throughout all the Indian wars he was a warrior and a chief. On the return of peace his domain was stripped from him in the conflict of land titles. Boone, in disgust, departed the vicinities of civilization, and plunged still deeper into the wilderness. He crossed the Mississippi, and with his family fixed a home in Spanish Louisiana, on the banks of the Missouri. There death at last closed the scene, and his remains, long after, were removed to the theatre of his early exploits by the people of Kentucky.

During the period of the Revolution, and afterwards, until 1795, the West was one continued theatre of ruthless and sanguinary warfare, in which all the charities and mercies of life were lost. The ruthless British foe, combined with the treacherous, unrelenting, unsparing savage, carried the shrieks of torture through the forests, applied the torch to the cabin and the village, and by its glare, and with the midnight yell, butchered the helpless inmates, young children, women and old age. Space will not allow us even to refer to these, or to the thrilling scenes, the unexampled adventures, to which they gave rise. Indeed, the whole history of the conquests of the white men over the western Indian, even through the wars of 1815, and of a later period, is a department of our history which loses nothing by the repetition, and which is related by Dr. Monette with a fulness to be found in no other work.

Ohio county was organized in 1776, and soon after the county of Kentucky. In 1779 the western emigrants suffered from a famine, of the most serious kind. Even after the price of corn had fallen to thirty dollars per bushel, continental currency, the tavern rates in Ohio county, we are told, were established by the County Court.

1. Breakfast or supper	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4 00
2. Half a pint of whisky	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
3. Dinner	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
4. Lodging, with clean sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
5. Horse to hay over night	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
6. One gallon of corn	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00

7. One gallon of oats	- - - - -	\$4 00
8. Half a pint of whisky, with sugar	- - - - -	8 00
9. One quart of strong beer	- - - - -	4 00

The currency, Continental money, continued to diminish in value until 1781, when the charge for dinner was fixed by the court at twenty dollars; breakfast and supper at fifteen dollars.\*

At the close of the American war, Kentucky and Ohio exhibited great prosperity. "About the first of June, emigrants began to arrive by hundreds, and spread like a flood of fertilizing water over the whole country. Merchandise from Philadelphia and Baltimore, transported in wagons across the mountains, by way of Ligonier and Cumberland, to Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and thence boated down the Ohio, in keel-boats and arks, to Limestone and the falls, began to arrive in the new settlements. The same summer Kentucky was greeted with the first dry-goods store, opened in Louisville by Daniel Broadhead, from Brownsville, on the Monongahela. The second store was not opened until the following year, when Colonel James Wilkinson, of Maryland, also from Brownsville, opened the first dry-goods store in Lexington.

"The population of all the settlements, up to the year 1783, exceeded twelve thousand souls. This number was greatly augmented by the daily arrivals during the succeeding summer; and the spring of 1784 found the entire number increased to more than twenty, and soon, thirty thousand souls."\*

In the few last years of the eighteenth century, the whole western country was agitated and convulsed by party influences, many of which were hostile to the United States Government. Kentucky, in particular, experienced such perplexing difficulties by her remoteness from the seat of government of Virginia, from which it occupied three months for the orders of her governors to reach her, and by the obstructions to her navigation and commerce imposed by the Spanish authorities at New Orleans, she appeared ripe for some outbreak of a serious character. Informed of this dissatisfaction, the British and Spanish governments opened immediately their intrigues for the purpose of bringing all the West under the jurisdiction of Louisiana or of Canada. The French, too, were striving to throw down a force upon lower Louisiana, sufficient for its conquest and restoration to their arms. Never was there a more perilous period in the history of any country—more trying to patriotism—more dangerous to social order. Five distinct western parties are recorded at this period.

"1. In favor of forming a separate and independent Republic, under no special obligation of union, except such as might be most advantageous.

"2. In favor of entering into commercial arrangements with Spain, and of annexing Kentucky to Louisiana, with all the advantages offered.

"3. Opposed to any Spanish connection, and in favor of forcing the free navigation of the Mississippi by the arms of the United States, with the invasion of Louisiana and West Florida.

"4. In favor of soliciting France to claim a retrocession of Louisiana, and to extend her protection to Kentucky.

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., p. 112.

† Ibid., p. 143.



"5. The strongest party, however, was in favor of a separation from Virginia, and admission into the Federal Union as a free and independent State, leaving it to the general government to regulate the Mississippi question with Spain."

Pittsburgh, the great coal and iron city of the Valley, was simple Fort Pitt in 1763, an insignificant settlement. In 1786 the "*Gazette*" was published in its midst, the *first newspaper west of the mountains*. The town began a rapid growth and opened its commerce with New Orleans. It became a store-house for the western posts, and a depot for the western army. Western Pennsylvania had become an important region. Her superabundant corn descended the Mississippi in whisky. Horses, cattle and stock also descended, castings, cutlery for agriculture, &c. Everything went on encouragingly until an excise duty upon whisky, manufactured principally in the West, aroused the keenest sensibilities and hostilities of this region.

In 1787 Congress established a territorial government, including all possessions of the United States *north-west of the Ohio river*. The first court of justice in this region was convened in 1788. The ceremonies of opening this Court, are thus given by Dr. Monette, and are amusing enough:

A procession was formed on the point near the residence of the citizens; the sheriff, with a drawn sword, in advance, followed by the citizens, officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the judges of the Supreme Court, the governor and a clergyman, with the judges of the newly organized Court of Common Pleas, in the order they are named.

Arriving at the hall of the Campus Martius, the whole procession was counter-marched into it, and the judges Putnam and Tupper took their seats on the bench; the audience was seated, and, after the divine benediction was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, the high sheriff, Ebenezer Sproat, advanced to the door, and proclaimed aloud, "Oyes! Oyes! a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case."†

In 1790 the name of Cincinnati began first to be heard. It became "a centre of fashion and refinement;" frame houses began to appear, and in the course of the summer forty log cabins were added to the town. The site of the town remained a forest, partly leveled, with stumps and logs still evident.

Tennessee, which has become so important as to be second only in the value of its products to any State in the Union, had but a slender beginning. Even before the Revolution a few straggling parties from North Carolina had reached its limits; and it was not before 1778 that the jurisdiction of that State was extended regularly over it. The fame of this western region of the old North State, invited emigration from the East in flocks. "There is a charm in the virgin earth and the primeval forests of the West, which perfectly bewilders the mind of the emigrant from old and dense settlements." Nashville, so called in honor of the distinguished General Nash, was laid out in 1784. It was soon created into a State, and increased with extraordinary rapidity. "Tennessee has not inaptly been called the mother of States. From her bosom has issued more colonies for the peopling of the great Valley of the Mississippi than from any one

\* Monette's Val. Misa, Vol. II., p. 184.

Ibid., p. 247.

State in the American Union. Her emigrant citizens have formed a very important portion of the population of Alabama, of the northern half of Mississippi, and of Florida. They have also formed the principal portion of the early population of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas."

The twelfth chapter of the second volume of the "Valley of the Mississippi," traces the progress of Ohio from its infancy to its present proud stature and importance. We mark the gradual progress of population up the valleys of the Scioto and the Miami on the western reserve, on the Maumee and the Wabash, the Illinois country, and the origin and growth of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chillicothe, Detroit, Marietta, etc. The picture which is drawn of the famous seat of Blannerhasset, will have a lively interest with all of our readers.

Among the emigrants to the North-western Territory during this year was Herman Blannerhasset, an accomplished gentleman and a man of fortune, from Ireland. Driven from his native country by political difficulties, he sought an asylum on the bosom of the beautiful Ohio. He purchased from Colonel Devoll, of Virginia, the island in that river, one mile below the mouth of the Little Kenhawa, and soon afterward commenced his improvements. As this has become classic ground in Ohio, it is worthy of a more detailed notice. Before the year 1801 had closed, Mr. Blannerhasset had erected a splendid mansion on the upper end of the island, and had surrounded it with fine pleasure-grounds, gardens, and orchards of choice fruit. His study was furnished with a large and well-selected library, an extensive philosophical apparatus, and everything which taste and learning could desire. A fine scholar, and well versed in languages, he spent much of his time in study, when not engaged in social intercourse with his intelligent neighbors from Belpre and Marietta. So tenacious was his memory, that he is said to have been able to repeat some of the books of Homer by rote in the original Greek. His wife was accomplished in all the acquirements of female elegance and learning: music, painting, drawing, and dancing were her amusements, and the social converse of cultivated minds and festive amusements of the young beguiled the happy hours. Surrounded with everything that could make existence desirable and happy, and cheered by a rising and brilliant family, his seat was almost a terrestrial paradise, as described by Wirt, until the acquaintance of Aaron Burr blasted every hope and ruined every source of enjoyment. This former paradise is now faintly commemorated in the solitary and desolate spot remaining of "Blannerhasset's Island." The mansion was consumed by fire in 1810, and since then every vestige of improvement has disappeared.\*

The history of the territories of Mississippi and Orleans, the regions of Texas, and the North-west territory, extending to the Mississippi, present the concluding incidents of our sketch of the Mississippi Valley. We shall necessarily be brief upon these.

*The Mississippi Territory.*—This included the country surrendered by the Spanish authorities lying north of 31° latitude, and was organized in 1798. The Chattahoochy was its eastern, and the Mississippi its western limit. The first code of laws was adopted in 1801 and 1802. The first newspaper, established in 1802 by Colonel Andrew Marschalk, was the "Natchez Gazette," and was continued by him for forty years, under different names.

"Among the incidents in the early history of the Mississippi Territory, was the violent death of the notorious robber, Mason. This fearless bandit had become the terror of the routes from New Orleans and Natchez through the Indian nations. After the organization of the territorial government, and the opening of roads through the wil-

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., p. 324.

derness to Tennessee, the return of traders, supercargoes and boatmen, to the northern settlements with the proceeds of their voyage, was on foot and on horseback, in parties for mutual protection, through the Indian nations; and often rich treasures of specie were packed on mules and horses over these long and toilsome journeys. Nor was it a matter of surprise, in a dreary wilderness, that bandits should infest such a route. It was in the year 1802, when all travel and intercourse from New Orleans and the Mississippi Territory was necessarily by way of this solitary trace, or by the slow-ascending barge and keel, that Mason made his appearance in the Mississippi Territory.

"Long accustomed to robbery and murder upon the Lower Ohio, during the Spanish dominion on the Mississippi, and pressed by the rapid approach of the American population, he deserted the 'Cave in the Rock,' on the Ohio, and began to infest the great Natchez Trace, where the rich proceeds of the river trade were the tempting prize, and where he soon became the terror of every peaceful traveler, through the wilderness. Associated with him were his two sons, and a few other desperate miscreants; and the name of Mason and his band was known and dreaded from the morasses of the southern frontier to the silent shades of the Tennessee river. The outrages of Mason became more frequent and sanguinary. One day found him marauding on the banks of the Pearl, against the life and fortune of the trader; and before pursuit was organized, the hunter, attracted by the descending sweep of the solitary vulture, learned the story of another robbery and murder on the remote shores of the Mississippi. Their depredations became at last so frequent and daring, that the people of the territory were driven to adopt measures for their apprehension. But such was the knowledge of the wilderness possessed by the wily bandit, and such his untiring vigilance and activity, that for a time he baffled every effort for his capture.

"Treachery, at last, however, effected what stratagem, enterprise, and courage had in vain attempted. A citizen of great respectability, passing with his sons through the wilderness, was plundered by the bandits. Their lives were, however, spared, and they returned to the settlement. Public feeling was now excited, and the governor of the territory found it necessary to act. Governor Claiborne accordingly offered a liberal reward for the robber, Mason, dead or alive! The proclamation was widely distributed, and a copy of it reached Mason himself, who indulged in much merriment on the occasion. Two of his band, however, tempted by the large reward, concerted a plan by which they might obtain it. An opportunity soon occurred; and while Mason, in company with the two conspirators, was counting out some ill-gotten plunder, a tomahawk was buried in his brain. His head was severed from his body and borne in triumph to Washington, then the seat of the territorial government.

"The head of Mason was recognized by many, and identified by all who read the proclamation, as the head entirely corresponded with the description given of certain scars and peculiar marks. Some delay, however, occurred in paying over the reward, owing to the slender state of the treasury. Meantime, a great assemblage from all the adjacent country had taken place, to view the grim and ghastly head of the robber chief. They were not less inspired with curiosity

to see and converse with the individual whose prowess had delivered the country from so great a scourge. Among those spectators were the two young men, who, unfortunately for these traitors, recognized them as companions of Mason in the robbery of their father.

"It is unnecessary to say that treachery met its just reward, and that justice was also satisfied. The reward was not only withheld, but the robbers were imprisoned, and, on the full evidence of their guilt, condemned and executed at Greenville, Jefferson county.

"The band of Mason, being thus deprived of their leader and two of his most efficient men, dispersed, and fled the country. Thus terminated the terrors which had infested the route through the Indian nations, known to travelers as the 'Natchez and Nashville Trace.'""

In 1803, when the surrender of Louisiana to the United States was expected, men of all grades, professions and pursuits, flocked to Mississippi, with the intention of descending, at the first opportunity, to New Orleans. Natchez became a place of much importance. It was a large village, consisting chiefly of small, wooden buildings, of one story, distributed over an irregular, undulating surface, with but little regard to system or cleanliness.†

The following extract from the deposition of William Eaton, is all that we can give in relation to the designs of the celebrated Aaron Burr, so famous in the memory of the West.

He now laid open his project of revolutionizing the western country, separating it from the Union, establishing a monarchy there, of which he was to be the sovereign, New Orleans to be his capital; organizing a force on the waters of the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico. I suggested a number of impediments to his scheme, such as the republican habits of the citizens of that country, and their affection toward our present administration of government; the want of funds; the resistance he would meet from the regular army of the United States on those frontiers; and the opposition of Miranda in case he should succeed to republicanize the Mexicans.

Mr. Burr talked of the establishment of an independent government west of the Alleghany, as a matter of inherent constitutional right of the people; a change which would eventually take place, and for the operation of which the present crisis was peculiarly favorable. There was, said he, no energy in the government to be dreaded, and the divisions of political opinions throughout the Union, was a circumstance of which we should profit. There were very many enterprising men among us who aspired to something beyond the dull pursuits of civil life, and who would volunteer in this enterprise; and the vast territory belonging to the United States, which, offered to adventurers, and the mines of Mexico, would bring strength to his standard from all quarters. I listened to the exposition of Colonel Burr's views with seeming acquiescence. Every interview convinced me more and more that he had organized a deep-laid plot of treason in the West, in the accomplishment of which he felt fully confident; till at length I discovered that his ambition was not bounded by the waters of the Mississippi and Mexico, but that he meditated overthrowing the present government of our country. He said if he could gain over the marine corps, and secure the naval commanders, Truxton, Preble, Decatur, and others, *he would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors; assassinate the President; seize on the treasury and the navy, and declare himself the protector of an energetic government.* The honorable trust of corrupting the marine corps, and of sounding Commodore Preble and Captain Decatur, Colonel Burr proposed confiding to me. Shocked at this proposition, I dropped the mask, and exclaimed against his views. He talked of the degraded

\* Monette's Val. Miss., vol. II., pp. 531, 532, 533.

† Dr. Monette notices a curious currency in Mississippi at this time. "Cotton Receipts," negotiable by law, as bills of exchange or money. They represented so much cotton deposited in public gins for cleaning, as the farmers were generally too poor to have private gins of their own.



situation of our country, and the necessity of a *blow* by which its energy and its dignity should be restored; said if that blow could be struck here at this time, he was confident of the support of the best blood of America. I told Colonel Burr he deceived himself in presuming that he, or any other man, could excite a party in this country who would countenance him in such a plot of desperation, murder, and treason. He replied that he, perhaps, knew better the dispositions of the influential citizens of this country than I did. I told him one solitary word would destroy him. He asked, what word? I answered, *Usurper!* He smiled at my hesitation, and quoted some great examples in his favor.\*

The Mississippi territory in 1803, did not number in population more than 40,000, and that was distributed in three distinct sections—the Natchez district, the Tombigbee settlement, including the annexed portions of Florida, near the Mobile Bay; the third was north of the great bend of Tennessee river. An Indian conspiracy about this period threatened the extermination of the second, and a fearful conflict was the result. Consternation was spread throughout Alabama. The slaughter at Fort Mims presents unparalleled horrors. We have seen a manuscript drawn up by Colonel Pickett, of Alabama, who designs publishing a history of his native State, which delineates to the life all the terrors of the scene. The details were furnished him by one of the few survivors of that day, now living in Alabama.

The act of 1807 constituted the *Alabama Territory*. In 1816 its population was 30,000; and two years afterward it had increased to 70,000; and in 1819 the State of Alabama was admitted into the Union, and soon rose to her present dignity and importance.

The *Territory of Orleans* was established in 1804, soon after the purchase, and included such portions of Louisiana as were southward of the Mississippi river, &c. It soon became the theatre of events of the most imposing kind—the schemes of Burr, the countermovements of Wilkinson and Claiborne; arrests, crimination and recrimination, and martial law. “During the month of January, great excitement prevailed in New Orleans. The troops were kept continually marching through the streets of the city. The volunteer battalion of New Orleans was upon constant duty, and the city and its environs presented the appearance of a besieged town, with numerous gunboats and armed vessels in port and stationed at different points upon the river and adjacent lakes.”

Dr. Monette pronounces the highest encomiums upon the administration of Governor Claiborne during this crisis. He was firm, sleepless, and energetic. Wilkinson, too, is ably exonerated from the charges of treason by connivance in the plans of Burr, or of cherishing similar plans of his own. General Wilkinson he represents as a man of towering ambition, but there is no evidence that it was not to serve his country. He did receive favors from the Spanish governor, commercially, and money from the same source, as a security for the safety of Louisiana in Spanish hands. An invasion of Mexico was with him, too, a favorite project, long meditated. With a view to it he had even brought about the appointment of Lieutenant Pike, who explored the routes and collected information. But in none of this does it seem that he was other than a shrewd speculator upon events, willing in everything to serve his country, and his country first. This is his defense by Dr. Monette, who also vindicates him

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., p. 370.

from censure in the proceedings in arresting Burr's accomplices. The only objection we can have to this portion of the history is, the bitterness with which a respectable portion of the citizens who were opposed to what they thought an unconstitutional and tyrannical procedure, are denounced. The temper of history should never be ruffled.

We pass over the seizure of the Spanish fort at Baton Rouge, by the Americans, under Captains Depasseau and Thomas, the latter of whom is still living at a ripe old age in that town, and all the brilliant movements of our soldiers and citizens under General Jackson during the war of 1812, as events sufficiently understood by our readers, and sufficiently discussed by us on previous occasions. This portion of the work will be read with lively regard. We introduce a passage showing the advances of the city.

Near the close of the year 1815, the entire population of Louisiana did not exceed ninety thousand souls, of whom one half were blacks. The greater portion of this number were concentrated in the city of New Orleans, and upon the river coast, for thirty miles below, and seventy miles above the city. The inhabitants of these river settlements were chiefly Creole French, with a small intermixture of Anglo-Americans. On the Lafourche, for fifty miles below its efflux, and upon the Teche, for fifty miles below Opelousas, was also a dense French population. Several bayous west of the Atchafalaya were likewise occupied by the same people, and others in the delta of Red river, and extending as high as Natchitoches, but chiefly below Alexandria. A few scattering French habitations had been formed on Red river, many miles above Natchitoches, and also upon the Washita as high as the post of Washita, and above the present town of Monroe. In all these settlements west of the Mississippi, but few Anglo-Americans had arrived before the purchase of Louisiana. As late as the admission of that State into the Federal Union, the French were the most predominant class in the vicinity of Alexandria, as well as on the river coast below Baton Rouge.

It was only after the year 1815, when Louisiana was relieved from the dangers of foreign invasion, and began to reap the advantages of steam navigation on the river, that the State and New Orleans began to take the proud rank they now enjoy in population, commerce, agriculture, and arts. Enterprising emigrants and capitalists began to develop the unbounded resources of this great agricultural State. Since that time the Anglo-Americans have advanced into every portion of the State, and intermixed, by settlement and marriage, with the French, until at last the English language has nearly superseded the French, even in the concentrated settlements near New Orleans, as well as in one half of the old French part of the city.

In the Florida parishes the number of French was comparatively small at the cession of the province of Louisiana, and the proportion had greatly diminished in 1810, when the Spanish authority was rejected by the inhabitants, previous to their annexation to the State of Louisiana. Since that period, the increase of population has been effected chiefly by emigrants from the State of Mississippi and from the western States generally; and the French language is almost unknown as a colloquial dialect.\*

The *North-western Territory*, besides the State of *Ohio*, which was carved out of it, contained the germs of three other States; the county of *Knox* giving rise to *Indiana*, *St. Clair* to *Illinois*, *Wayne* to *Michigan*. *Indiana* was made a Territory in 1800, *Illinois* in 1809, *Michigan* in 1807. The three territories together at the opening of the war did not exceed forty thousand inhabitants.

About the year 1833 the tide of emigration began to set toward *Michigan Territory*. Steamboat navigation had opened a new commerce upon the lakes, and had connected the eastern lakes and their population with the *Illinois* and *Upper Mississippi*. This immense lake navigation encircled the peninsula of *Michigan*. It became an object of exploration. Its unrivaled advantages

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., p. 515.

for navigation, its immense tracts of the most fertile arable lands, adapted to the cultivation of all the northern grains and grasses, attracted the attention of western emigrants. The tide soon began to set strong into Michigan. Its fine level and rolling plains, its deep and enduring soil, and its immense advantages for trade and commerce had become known and duly appreciated. The hundreds of canoes, pirogues, and barges, with their half-civilized *couriers du bois*, which had annually visited Detroit for more than a century, had given way to large and splendid steamboats, which daily traversed the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago, from the east end of Lake Erie to the south-western extremity of Lake Michigan. Nearly a hundred sail of sloops and schooners were now traversing every part of these inland seas. Under these circumstances, how should Michigan remain a savage wilderness? The New England States began to send forth their numerous colonies, and the wilderness to smile.\*

The Huron District, Michigan, west of the Lake, was constituted the *Wisconsin Territory* in 1836. The remote settlements in this territory west of the Mississippi, were attached to it under the title, *District of Iowa*; two years afterwards, from the rapid increase of population, converted into a Territory. Thus were laid the foundations of these important States, which have, as it were, by magic, sprung up in the North-west, challenging all history for a precedent.

We cannot but close this picture in the language of our author:

At the close of the year 1845, such had been the general increase of inhabitants in the states and territories comprised within the limits of the original "North-western Territory," as organized in 1787, that the regions which, fifty years before, had been occupied as the abodes and hunting-grounds of a few naked, roving bands of savages, were now inhabited by three millions and a half of the most active, enterprising, and commercial people in the world, producing and enjoying all the luxuries and comforts of civilized life, with the improvements, refinements, and intelligence of the oldest nations in the world.

By the State census for the year 1845, the entire population of the states and territories is as follows:

1. State of Ohio,	1,732,832 souls.	4. State of Michigan,	301,285 souls.
2. " Indiana,	854,321 "	5. Territory of Wisconsin,	150,000 "
3. " Illinois,	705,011 "		

The above states, in 1845, had forty members of Congress, and Wisconsin one delegate.†

The Territory of Louisiana included the upper portion of the purchase from France, and became, in 1812, *Missouri Territory*, extending from 33° to 41° north. The southern portion, or that below the line 36° 30', was, in 1819, made the *Arkansas Territory*.

The storm which attended the admission of *Missouri* into the Union in 1820, from the fanaticism of parties and the famous "compromise," is familiar to all. The rapid subsequent progress of the Commonwealth we shall directly see.

"While the State of Tennessee was pouring her redundant population into the northern half of Mississippi, she did not withhold her numerous emigrants from the Arkansas Territory. Wealthy planters and capitalists from Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and even from Georgia, had their faces turned to the fertile and salubrious regions upon Red river, in the south-west corner of the Arkansas Territory. Surveys and explorations were progressing rapidly in this region, and numbers were advancing to the occupancy of choice locations for their future homes. Nor was it long before the Federal Government caused the surveyed lands free from Indian claim to be exposed to public sale, when not reserved to the actual occupants.

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., p. 533.

† Ibid., p. 541.

"Nor was the western portion of the Arkansas Territory the limit of American progress in that quarter. Hundreds of adventurous families from the Western and Southern States, attracted by the liberal offer of lands in Texas, advanced to swell the colonies established by American proprietors within grants profusely made by the Republic of Mexico. Settlers for these remote colonies advanced from the western frontier of the United States, descended the Mississippi to the mouth of Red river, and thence, ascending that stream to Shreevesport, proceeded by a direct route into the eastern portion of Texas, and sought their favorite colony."\*

The concluding pages of Dr. Monette's able history are devoted to the history of the settlement, independence, and government of Texas,† and her admission as a State into the Union. We shall not go over this ground, considering it not embraced in our plan at present, but on another occasion will do full justice to this interesting and important section of our Union.

Thus have we sketched the outlines of events which have transpired in the Valley of the Mississippi, since first the dash of its great waters was heard by civilized man. Nation after nation have exercised their empire in its midst, and sought to control its destinies. But what was this great valley when it passed into the exclusive control of the American Union, after nearly two centuries of monarchical rule; and what has it become in scarcely more than a generation since? It seems almost impossible to realize that fact and not fiction supply the material upon which we draw for the details of this history. The world has heard with amazement that a mighty empire has grown up in the interior region of North America, rivaling in arts, and progress, and resources, the most advanced nations of Europe; and bidding fair to rival even India itself in the denseness of its population. It will be our province now to furnish the tabular statements which evince something of this, though we regret as yet they are meagre; and by combining and comparing them, and deducing the obvious conclusions, we shall be enabled to present a more satisfactory and valuable view of the great West than could be furnished in any other way. The length to which this paper may be extended, and the great labor it may cost, should not be allowed to influence us in this matter.

Let us open with the State of LOUISIANA. This State is in length 270 miles, and in breadth 210, comprising an area of 45,350 square miles, a very limited portion of which may be considered in cultivation. Millions of acres of the best soil are unreclaimed in the best locations. The products of the State are chiefly cotton, rice, and sugar; but such is the extension of the last, that it must in the result monopolize nearly the whole planting capital. Rice might become an important staple, such is the abundance of lands suited to its culture, and rival in amount the products of Carolina and Georgia. Great facilities for inland navigation exist in the State, and some of the finest rivers. Internal improvements have hitherto been limited;

\* Monette's Val. Miss., Vol. II., pp. 555, 556.

† Since the annexation, the population of Texas has been rapidly increasing from the Southern and Western States. The cultivation of sugar and cotton has progressed in similar ratio; and we may expect in a very few years to find it one of the most considerable States in the South-west.



the longest railroad is scarcely thirty miles at this time, and extends towards the Mexican Gulf. An extensive line was begun to Nashville, five hundred and sixty-four miles, but has been entirely abandoned. The other roads are from four to six miles, except the Feliciana, which is twenty miles, but doing very little. There are several short canals. The capital in manufactures in 1810 was \$6,430,690.

"There were in the State, 99,888 horses and mules; 381,248 neat cattle; 98,072 sheep; 323,220 swine; poultry to the value of \$283,559. There were produced sixty bushels of wheat; 107,353 bushels of oats; 1,812 bushels of rye; 5,952,912 bushels of Indian corn; 834,341 bushels of potatoes; 24,651 tons of hay; 49,283 lbs. of wool; 1,012 lbs. of wax; 119,824 lbs. of tobacco; 3,604,534 lbs. of rice; 152,555,368 lbs. of cotton; 119,947,720 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at 153,069 dollars; of the orchard, at 11,769 dollars; of lumber, at 66,106 dollars. There were made 2,881 gallons of wine; and 2,233 barrels of tar, pitch, &c."

FOREIGN TRADE AND COMMERCE OF LOUISIANA FROM 1805 TO 1845.

YEARS.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	
1805 . . . . .	\$ 2,358,483	\$1,033,962	\$3,371,545	.....
1806 . . . . .	2,357,141	1,530,182	3,887,323	.....
1807 . . . . .	3,161,381	1,159,171	4,320,555	.....
1808 . . . . .	537,711	723,390	1,261,101	.....
1809 . . . . .	344,783	197,621	541,921	.....
1810 . . . . .	1,753,974	136,378	1,890,952	.....
1811 . . . . .	2,501,842	118,208	2,650,050	.....
1812 . . . . .	1,025,602	348.9	1,060,471	.....
1813 . . . . .	1,013,667	31,486	1,045,153	.....
1814 . . . . .	383,709	3482	387,191	.....
1815 . . . . .	5,056,858	46,252	5,102,610	.....
1816 . . . . .	5,251,833	351,115	5,602,948	.....
1817 . . . . .	8,211,251	753,558	9,024,812	.....
1818 . . . . .	12,176,910	747,390	12,924,309	.....
1819 . . . . .	8,950,931	817,832	9,768,753	.....
1820 . . . . .	7,242,415	353,742	7,596,157	.....
1821 . . . . .	6,907,599	361,573	7,272,172	3,379,717
1822 . . . . .	7,303,464	675,184	7,978,645	3,817,274
1823 . . . . .	6,769,119	1,009,662	7,779,072	4,241,125
1824 . . . . .	6,442,946	1,465,874	7,928,820	4,519,767
1825 . . . . .	10,955,231	1,617,600	12,582,921	4,190,034
1826 . . . . .	9,018,506	1,235,874	10,284,380	4,167,521
1827 . . . . .	10,602,832	1,126,165	11,728,997	4,531,645
1828 . . . . .	10,163,342	1,781,058	11,947,400	6,217,881
1829 . . . . .	10,898,183	1,487,877	12,186,060	6,857,299
1830 . . . . .	13,042,740	2,445,952	15,488,692	7,599,083
1831 . . . . .	12,835,531	3,926,459	16,761,990	9,766,693
1832 . . . . .	14,105,118	2,425,812	16,530,930	8,871,153
1833 . . . . .	16,133,457	2,807,916	18,941,373	9,590,505
1834 . . . . .	23,759,607	2,797,917	26,557,524	13,781,809
1835 . . . . .	31,215,015	5,005,804	36,270,813	17,519,814
1836 . . . . .	32,226,565	4,953,263	37,179,828	15,117,619
1837 . . . . .	31,546,275	3,792,422	35,338,697	14,020,012
1838 . . . . .	30,077,531	1,424,714	31,502,245	9,496,804
1839 . . . . .	30,995,936	2,188,231	33,184,167	12,861,942
1840 . . . . .	32,898,059	1,238,877	34,136,936	10,677,190
1841 . . . . .	32,865,618	1,521,865	34,387,483	10,256,350
1842 . . . . .	27,427,422	976,727	28,404,149	8,033,591
1843 . . . . .	.....	.....	26,653,927	8,170,015
1844 . . . . .	.....	.....	30,498,307	7,826,789
1845 . . . . .	.....	.....	27,157,495	9,351,397

## COTTON EXPORTS OF NEW ORLEANS FROM 1819 TO 1845.

## SHIPMENT OF COTTON FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

YEARS.	London.	Liverpool.	Cork, &c.	Glasgow.	France.	Nor. Europe.	Nor. States.	TOTAL.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1819								99,013
1820		56,035	3318	4,340	23,440	3,874	16,901	112,961
1821	863	45,835	3466	1,854	38,858	9,104	35,789	136,770
1822	611	56,351		3,914	33,557	10,164	51,430	156,030
1823	141	88,180	5503	6,853	25,789	5,363	39,591	171,431
1824	399	55,977	614	5,252	35,059	615	46,507	145,423
1825	25	92,301	1978	7,609	32,834	773	68,795	204,306
1826		108,643	5104	3,162	63,760	4,631	66,457	251,791
1827		174,434	1270	12,713	60,101	9,279	67,028	328,855
1828	70	133,195	2720	6,532	70,130	6,822	85,835	305,335
1829	1550	119,035	1443	8,485	81,939	14,289	41,050	267,792
1830		179,828	943	16,413	91,129	4,828	56,082	352,223
1831	66	203,129	3,803	15,393	60,913	5,307	135,360	423,971
1832		192,838	2588	6,227	77,122	11,909	63,934	354,678
1833	336	216,479	656	8,009	82,301	5,028	92,667	405,539
1834	241	271,358	2499	13,955	109,225	11,132	61,825	461,249

## EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM NEW ORLEANS FOR TEN YEARS.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1813-14.	1814-15.	1815-16.	1816-17.	1817-18.	1818-19.	1819-20.	1820-21.	1821-22.	1822-23.	1823-24.	1824-25.
Liverpool.....	32195.0	52967.5	48881.7	62468.1	39390.0	39601.0	45994.3	29779.3	46688.6	32943.6		
London.....	1.9	2025	81	61	39	34	113	6	153	41		
Glasgow & Greenock.....	178.9	26213	2126	3531	15574	20415	28603	7390	16147	17677		
Cowes, Falmouth, &c.....	8134	17975	14892	15969	10749	9188	15560	2459	45	2965		
Cork, Belfast, &c.....	14181	.....	2182	29.5	1103	4393	4549	5138	.....	1180		
Havre.....	146153	113995	107972	159633	151103	57777	28311	110978	116284	113155		
Bordeaux.....	2315	2311	1418	2361	2247	6811	1348	4107	6100			
Marseilles.....	6806	7857	7462	592	16962	21933	21939	6371	7109	9110		
Nantz, Cetté & Rouen.....	4251	1854	217	8371	2920	19144	5909	2070	632	5165		
Amsterdam.....	2019	135	1360	2595	884	.....	3688	49	822	262		
Rotterdam and Ghent.....	53	2525	512	2173	2907	.....	708	.....	.....	.....		
Bremen.....	3419	9211	2770	13363	6369	1700	1094	47	636	123		
Antwerp, &c.....	783	7195	8199	17693	5309	2284	7377	.....	1598	2782		
Hamburg.....	3585	9123	3165	13864	5578	2535	6448	310	3145	2538		
Gottenburg.....	387	1620	402	114	286	2793	2894	847	343	553		
Spain and Gibraltar, &c.....	1679	821	.....	481	73	561	1508	1235	5423	3490		
Havana, Mexico, &c.....	2900	6203	33151	21177	13818	9002	30594	3386	2659	1807		
Genoa, Trieste, &c.....	5280	27201	19701	17652	10810	18801	25652	4832	5910	7875		
China.....	.....	2353	.....	4308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other foreign ports.....	8050	2267	1208	1342	174	89	1044	112	902	283		
New York.....	7475	52880	82814	48036	31215	57930	16354	62175	39384	22622		
Boston.....	111686	75357	72400	73491	51062	81636	94042	49197	39553	39244		
Providence, R. I.....	578	78	211	674	1910	3132	1911	3761	1807	1777		
Philadelphia.....	1369	6794	6919	3253	2846	5721	6185	6371	8224	6193		
Baltimore.....	550	284	4698	3278	1703	1832	2049	3450	6341	2785		
Portsmouth.....	2765	1053	4136	.....	9654	9035	5330	546	4819	8044		
Other coastwise ports.....	910	2123	3280	2080	8716	581	6579	7171	5026	2781		
Western States.....	5000	6008	2500	2000	1722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
TOTAL BALES.....	1954571	934616	893751	1088970	749267	821289	99320	53179	738313	588969		

From the purchase of Louisiana until 1817, no satisfactory accounts were published of the sugar yield of Louisiana; in 1818 the crop was 25,000 hogsheads. In 1822 steam-power began to be used in its manufacture.

## SUGAR CROPS OF LOUISIANA FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

years.	hhds.	years.	hhds.	years.	hhds.	years.	hhds.	years.	hhds.
1822-3	30,000	1827-8	87,965	1831-2	75,000	1835-6	26,000	1839-40	119,947
1823-4	32,000	1828-9	48,238	1832-3	70,000	1836-7	75,000	1840-1	120,000
1824-5	50,000	1829-30	73,000	1833-4	75,000	1837-8	no return	1841-2	125,000
1825-6	45,000	1830-1	75,000	1834-5	110,000	1838-9	do.	1842-3	140,318
1826-7	71,000								

\*estimated.

## IMPORTS INTO NEW ORLEANS FROM THE INTERIOR, FOR TEN YEARS,

From the 1st September to the 31st August, in each year.

ARTICLES.	1845-6.	1844-5.	1843-4.	1842-3.	1841-2.	1840-1.	1839-40.	1838-9.	1837-8.	1836-7.
Apples, -- bbls.	26,775	26,515	43,969	67,803	26,443	27,244	24,387	6,734	27,561	18,856
Bacon, as-caks.	25,213	12,892	19,563	16,568	13,505	11,231	7,350	13,648	11,715	8,131
Do. Hams, hds.	12,092	8,358	19,070	13,588	9,220	6,111	4,412	6,249	5,585	6,429
Do. in bulk, lbs.	492,700	350,000	1,303,821	1,453,798	1,286,108	2,583,057	1,117,987	1,501,900	985,280	1,492,877
Bagging, -- pos.	96,601	111,324	100,216	89,721	60,307	70,876	46,598	49,697	48,364	30,447
Bale Rope coils	56,678	67,600	83,684	80,932	63,307	65,613	47,870	62,662	61,006	21,256
Beans, --- bbls.	16,585	7,006	7,619	8,578	10,993	14,281	3,026	405	4,015	5,519
Butter, --- kegs	44,172	30,319	18,831	18,530	11,791	14,074	10,429	7,557	11,967	7,369
Butter, --- bbls.	1,424	396	500	894	284	493	790	429	279	129
Beeswax, bbls.	1,200	1,464	1,911	965	343	306	189	135	117	255
Beeswax, -- lbs.	4,920	.....	510	2,677	3,300	16,069	10,573	4,250	7,963	1,800
Beef, bbls & trcs	62,231	32,674	49,363	17,549	17,455	33,362	10,843	10,773	6,153	9,859
Beef, dried, lbs.	98,200	58,200	55,610	51,400	60,812	70,100	39,120	38,090	44,050	130,446
Buff. Robes pks	1,031	1,915	5,445	5,135	3,122	2,587	5,447	4,035	2,929	4,816
La. and Mi.,	765,315	688,244	627,769	824,045	583,325	677,343	747,694	469,231	566,406	443,307
Lake, -----	14,276	19,533	13,234	14,280	8,967	5,163	12,156	13,836	11,643	11,643
N. Ala. & Te.	222,677	198,246	169,334	191,410	118,629	118,122	155,466	69,347	124,539	132,086
Arkansas, ---	34,876	23,103	21,835	30,511	16,734	11,149	13,767	7,003	11,969	7,101
Mobile, ----	6,356	12,128	47,596	10,687	4,565	5,881	15,649	16,768	23,301	7,655
Florida, ----	5,884	12,930	12,916	3,381	2,831	731	2,727	1,080	5,427	1,063
Texas, ----	4,249	35,159	16,170	15,328	5,101	4,481	3,982	2,929	3,332	9,974
Corn Meal, bbls.	3,905	7,917	8,759	5,415	8,023	2,214	1,447	3,082	3,109	2,992
Corn in ears, do	358,573	139,636	165,354	255,668	240,675	168,050	152,965	161,988	270,924	194,013
Corn, shd. scks	1,166,120	390,964	360,052	427,552	338,709	268,557	278,358	338,795	177,751	269,080
Cheese, --- bxs.	57,392	39,081	12,583	3,502	2,710	1,852	428	319	510	201
Candles, -- bxs.	10,461	5,170	3,913	1,201	3,593	435	390	34	800	22
Cider, --- bbls.	435	385	1,419	1,026	1,130	514	524	154	1,627	776
Coul. west'n. do	262,800	281,000	227,788	255,568	140,582	221,233	99,915	94,362	99,220	61,118
Dr'd Peaches, do	137	474	719	859	483	18	18	22	37	239
Dr'd Apples, do	930	1,758	889	958	1,115	1,041	740	.....	25	792
Flaxseed, -- tcs.	823	2,181	4,273	13,480	863	742	723	316	541	1,220
Flour, --- bbls.	837,965	533,312	502,507	521,175	439,688	496,194	482,523	434,984	390,298	253,500
Furs, --- bxs.	28	118	43	37	45	32	16	12	6	3
Furs, -- bundles	609	881	496	326	1,792	1,733	1,121	301	615	575
Feathers, -- bags	4,807	5,403	4,568	1,484	1,737	470	489	457	141	152
Hemp, bundles	30,980	46,274	38,062	14,873	1,211	450	500	4,044	450	.....
Hides, -----	112,913	117,963	76,490	45,957	95,169	55,322	29,962	19,582	12,235	22,287
Horns, -----	700	8,300	3,870	1,708	700	2,480	18,660	27,450	7,050	16,376
Hay, -- bundles	71,270	37,286	35,132	28,059	20,166	21,425	7,603	9,915	13,526	20,594
Iron, Pig, -- tons	1,083	207	100	541	322	512	1,001	411	1,834	416
Lard, --- hds.	4	167	212	1,439	74	74	146	913	80	.....
Lard, --- bbls.	107,639	60,078	119,717	104,540	19,307	9,672	5,007	6,820	3,737	3,664
Lard, --- kegs	334,969	245,414	373,341	307,871	366,694	311,710	177,303	218,387	224,388	500,825
Lime, west. bbls.	8,387	6,233	3,767	1,159	830	2,406	1,020	900	500	.....
Lead, ---- pigs	785,394	732,126	639,269	571,949	472,556	434,467	307,397	309,526	294,448	260,223
Lead, bar, kegs	1,431	788	851	701	1,084	601	863	807	1,520	431
Lead, white, do	7,853	888	30	50	592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses, bbls.	132,363	105,096	64,552	66,183	69,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats, bbls. & scks	269,386	444,262	130,432	120,430	63,281	54,250	42,885	38,708	25,514	32,180
Onions, --- bbls.	6,979	7,499	6,443	4,614	3,338	6,457	2,871	441	1,905	4,642
Oil, linseed, do.	1,135	1,356	2,280	1,396	305	814	195	180	400	219
Oil, castor, do.	2,379	3,385	2,757	4,976	3,666	1,115	669	357	564	905
Oil, lard, -- do.	4,006	2,413	2,647	1,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pch. Brandy, do.	54	46	49	72	287	147	9	51	177	196
Pickles, kgs. bbls	1,316	218	1,154	445	140	157	427	611	214	855
Potatoes, bbls.	107,058	53,779	56,587	48,060	26,301	28,468	21,469	6,254	16,365	26,599
Pork, ----- do.	369,691	216,960	412,928	204,643	244,442	216,974	120,908	166,071	139,463	115,596
Pork, --- hds.	8,868	6,741	8,800	2,371	946	763	1,067	1,160	1,523	531
Pork, bulk, lbs.	9,740,752	4,079,000	7,792,000	6,814,750	4,051,900	9,744,220	5,099,967	7,192,156	3,474,078	8,938,135
Porter & Ale, bbls	231	66	604	1,650	514	2,133	106	354	95	1,181
Puck'g Yarn, rls	1,180	1,104	1,164	1,465	2,099	809	842	1,040	565	178
Skins, Deer, pks	4,364	2,739	1,939	1,496	3,219	1,650	2,920	3,193	2,925	4,014
Shot, --- kegs	3,103	4,105	4,714	1,588	3,416	6,501	1,442	1,345	1,962	1,891
Sugar, --- hds.	93,109	93,288	54,816	65,036	50,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap, --- boxes	3,633	6,076	7,309	2,627	1,932	130	66	300	857	83
Shingles, -----	13	144,000	261,561	147,000	114,000	155,000	537,000	80,000	140,000	88,000
Staves, -----	5,679	2,500,000	1,362,678	1,165,400	425,000	736,600	1,000,000	1,700,000	600,000	1,000,000
Tallow, --- bbls.	8,255	7,828	7,323	6,995	5,071	937	300	748	135	73
Tobacco, lf. hds	72,896	71,493	82,435	91,454	66,855	53,170	43,827	28,153	37,588	28,501
Do. chev. kgs	3,040	5,309	7,695	4,902	3,618	3,935	812	1,836	4,069	1,427
Tobacco, baies	1,105	3,799	4,771	3,008	3,298	1,246	280	1,396	144	1,533
Twine, bundles	734	1,951	2,099	1,903	1,175	1,009	993	912	654	283
Whiskey, bbls.	117,104	97,651	86,947	83,597	63,345	73,873	55,857	29,353	51,590	44,798
Wnd. Glass, bxs	2,831	3,071	2,066	2,342	2,761	780	2,363	2,732	2,959	2,069
Wheat, bbls. scks	403,796	64,759	86,014	118,248	134,886	2,821	63,015	17,280	2,027	6,422

"MISSISSIPPI.—In 1840, there were in this State, 109,227 horses and mules; 623,197 neat cattle; 128,367 sheep; 1,001,209 swine; poultry to the value of \$369,482. There were produced 196,626 bushels of wheat; 1,654 bushels of barley; 668,624 bushels of oats;

11,444 bushels of rye; 13,161,237 bushels of Indian corn; 175,196 lbs. of wool; 6,835 lbs. of wax; 1,630,100 bushels of potatoes; 83,471 lbs. of tobacco; 777,195 lbs. of rice; 193,401,577 lbs. of cotton. The produce of the dairy was valued at \$359,585; of the orchard at \$14,458; of lumber, \$192,794; tar, pitch, &c., 2,248 barrels.

There were in this State, in 1840, seven commercial and sixty-seven commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$673,900; 755 retail dry-goods and other stores, employing a capital of \$5,004,420; 228 persons engaged in the lumber trade, employing a capital of \$132,175; forty persons employed in internal transportation, and fifteen butchers, packers, &c., employing a capital of \$4,250.

The capital in manufactures was \$1,797,727. The exports and imports of the State are effected through New Orleans. The chief staple is cotton.

**ARKANSAS.**—In 1840 the whole amount employed in manufactures was \$424,647. There were in this State 51,472 horses and mules; 188,786 neat cattle; 42,151 sheep; 393,058 swine; poultry to the value of \$109,468. There were produced 105,878 bushels of wheat; 6,219 bushels of rye; 4,846,632 bushels of Indian corn; 189,553 bushels of oats; 293,608 bushels of potatoes; 64,943 lbs. of wool; 1,079 lbs. of wax; 148,439 lbs. of tobacco; 5,454 lbs. of rice; 6,028,642 lbs. of cotton; 1,542 lbs. of sugar; 586 tons of hay; 1,039 tons of hemp and flax. The products of the dairy were valued at \$59,205; of the orchard, at \$10,680; of the forest, at \$176,617.

There were ten commercial and ten commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$91,000; 263 retail dry-goods and other stores, with a capital of \$1,578,719; 263 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$12,220. The foreign trade of this State not being direct, is merged in that of other States, especially Louisiana.

**TENNESSEE.**—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$3,731,580. There were in this State, 341,409 horses and mules; 822,851 neat cattle; 741,593 sheep; 2,926,607 swine; poultry valued at \$606,969. There were produced 4,569,692 bushels of wheat; 4,809 bushels of barley; 7,035,678 bushels of oats; 304,320 bushels of rye; 17,118 bushels of buckwheat; 44,986,188 bushels of Indian corn; 1,060,332 lbs. of wool; 850 lbs. of hops; 50,907 lbs. of wax; 1,904,370 bushels of potatoes; 31,233 tons of hay; 3,344 tons of hemp and flax; 23,550,432 lbs. of tobacco; 7,977 lbs. of rice; 27,701,277 lbs. of cotton; 1,217 lbs. of silk cocoons; 258,073 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$472,141; and of the orchard, at \$367,105; value of lumber produced, \$217,606; 3,336 barrels of tar, pitch, &c., were made. Cattle are exported from the southern parts.

There is an abundance of limestone. Gypsum in large quantities has been discovered. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead, are among the minerals, and some silver has been found. Saltpetre forms a considerable article of commerce. There are numerous salt springs, and some mineral springs.

**KENTUCKY.**—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$5,945,259. There were 395,853 horses and mules; 787,098 neat cattle; 1,008,240



sheep; 2,310,533 swine; poultry to the value of \$536,439; there were produced 4,803,152 bushels of wheat; 17,491 bushels of barley; 7,155,974 bushels of oats; 1,321,373 bushels of rye; 8,169 bushels of buckwheat; 39,847,120 bushels of Indian corn; 1,786,847 lbs. of wool; 742 lbs. of hops; 38,445 lbs. of wax; 1,055,085 bushels of potatoes; 88,306 tons of hay; 9,992 tons of hemp and flax; 53,436,909 lbs. of tobacco; 16,376 lbs. of rice; 691,456 lbs. of cotton; 737 lbs. of silk cocoons; 1,377,835 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy amounted to \$931,363; of the orchard, \$434,935; of lumber, \$130,329. There were made 2,209 gallons of wine.

Among the mineral productions of Kentucky, are iron ore, coal, salt, and lime. The salt licks, as the springs are called, from the fact that cattle and wild animals have been fond of licking around them, are numerous, and salt is extensively manufactured, not only for home consumption, but for exportation. The greater part of the exports of this State pass down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and its chief imports are brought in steamboats by the Ohio river and other tributaries.

**MISSOURI.**—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$2,704,405. There were in this State 196,132 horses and mules; 433,875 neat cattle; 348,018 sheep; 1,271,161 swine; poultry valued at \$270,647. There were produced 1,037,386 bushels of wheat; 9,801 bushels of barley; 2,234,947 bushels of oats; 68,608 bushels of rye; 15,318 bushels of buckwheat; 17,332,524 bushels of Indian corn; 562,265 lbs. of wool; 56,461 lbs. of wax; 783,768 bushels of potatoes; 49,083 tons of hay; 18,010 tons of hemp and flax; 9,067,913 lbs. of tobacco; 121,121 lbs. of cotton; 274,853 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$100,432; of the orchard at \$90,878; of lumber at \$70,355.

**ILLINOIS.**—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$3,036,512. There were 199,235 horses and mules; 626,274 neat cattle; 395,672 sheep; 1,495,254 swine; poultry valued at \$309,204. There were produced 3,335,393 bushels of wheat; 82,251 bushels of barley; 4,988,008 bushels of oats; 88,197 bushels of rye; 57,884 bushels of buckwheat; 22,634,211 bushels of Indian corn; 650,007 lbs. of wool; 17,742 lbs. of hops; 29,173 lbs. of wax; 2,025,520 bushels of potatoes; 164,932 tons of hay; 1,976 tons of hemp and flax; 564,326 lbs. of tobacco; 460 lbs. of rice; 200,947 lbs. of cotton; 1,150 lbs. of silk cocoons; 399,813 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$428,175; of the orchard at \$126,756; of lumber, \$203,666. Value of skins and furs, \$39,412. There were made 474 gallons of wine.

**INDIANA.**—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$4,132,043. There were in this State 241,036 horses and mules; 619,980 neat cattle; 675,982 sheep; 1,623,608 swine; poultry to the value of \$357,594. There were produced 4,049,375 bushels of wheat; 28,015 bushels of barley; 5,981,605 bushels of oats; 129,621 bushels of rye; 49,019 bushels of buckwheat; 28,155,887 bushels of Indian corn; 1,237,919 lbs. of wool; 38,591 lbs. of hops; 30,647 lbs. of wax; 1,525,794 bushels of potatoes; 178,029 tons of hay; 8,605 tons of flax and hemp; 1,820,306 lbs. of tobacco; 3,727,795 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$742,269; of the orchard at

\$110,055; of lumber at \$420,791. There were made 10,265 gallons of wine; and value of skins and furs, \$220,883.

OHIO.—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$16,905,257. There were in this State 430,527 horses and mules; 1,217,874 neat cattle; 2,028,401 sheep; 2,099,746 swine; poultry to the value of \$551,193. There were produced 16,571,661 bushels of wheat; 212,440 bushels of barley; 14,393,103 bushels of oats; 814,205 bushels of rye; 633,139 bushels of buckwheat; 33,668,144 bushels of Indian corn; 3,685,315 lbs of wool; 62,195 lbs. of hops; 38,950 lbs. of wax; 5,805,021 bushels of potatoes; 1,022,037 tons of hay; 9,080 tons of hemp and flax; 5,942,275 lbs. of tobacco; 4,317 lbs. of silk cocoons; 6,363,386 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$1,848,869; of the orchard, at \$475,271; of lumber, \$262,821. There were made 11,524 gallons of wine; and 6,809 tons of pot and pearl ashes.

MICHIGAN.—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$3,112,240. There were in this State 30,144 horses and mules; 185,190 neat cattle; 99,618 sheep; 295,890 swine; poultry to the value of \$82,730. There were produced 2,157,108 bushels of wheat; 127,802 bushels of barley; 2,114,051 bushels of oats; 34,236 bushels of rye; 113,592 bushels of buckwheat; 2,277,039 bushels of Indian corn; 153,375 lbs. of wool; 11,381 lbs. of hops; 4,533 lbs. of wax; there were produced 2,109,205 bushels of potatoes; 130,805 tons of hay; 755 tons of hemp and flax; 1,602 lbs. of tobacco; 266 lbs. of silk cocoons; 1,329,784 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were estimated at \$301,052; and of the orchard at \$16,075; and of lumber at \$392,325.

WISCONSIN.—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$635,926. There were in this Territory 5,735 horses and mules; 30,269 neat cattle; 3,462 sheep; 51,383 swine; value of poultry produced \$16,167. There were produced 212,116 bushels of wheat; 11,062 bushels of barley; 406,514 bushels of oats; 1,965 bushels of rye; 10,654 bushels of buckwheat; 379,359 bushels of Indian corn; 419,608 bushels of potatoes; 6,777 lbs. of wool; 1,474 lbs. of wax; 135,288 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$35,677.

IOWA.—Capital in manufactures in 1840, \$199,645. There were in this Territory 10,794 horses and mules; 38,049 neat cattle; 15,354 sheep; 104,899 swine; poultry to the value of \$16,529. There were produced 154,693 bushels of wheat; 728 bushels of barley; 216,385 bushels of oats; 3,792 bushels of rye; 6,212 bushels of buckwheat; 1,406,241 bushels of Indian corn; 23,039 lbs. of wool; 2,132 lbs. of wax; 234,063 bushels of potatoes; 17,953 tons of hay; 313 tons of hemp and flax; 8,076 lbs. of tobacco; 41,450 lbs. of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$23,609; of the orchard, \$50; of lumber, \$50,280. Value of skins and furs, \$33,594.

INDIAN OR WESTERN TERRITORY.—This is guarantied to the Indians who have been driven westward. It is 600 miles long, and 300 to 600 broad. The river Platte is on its north; Missouri and Arkansas, east; Red river, south; and desert, west.

The following tables will furnish a summary of the products of the Western States compared with that of the rest of the Union.

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1845. 67

State or Territory.	Pop'lati'n in 1840.	Pres. esti- mat. pop.	No. bush. of wheat.	No. bush. of barley.	No. bush. of oats.	No. bush. of rye.	No. bush. of wheat.	No. bush. of ind. Corn.
Maine .....	501,973	575,500	502,000	273,000	1,564,000	185,000	69,000	1,912,000
New Hampshire....	284,574	291,500	647,000	123,000	1,912,000	425,000	154,000	1,828,000
Massachusetts.....	737,699	817,000	241,000	162,000	1,856,000	594,000	126,000	3,098,000
Rhode Island .....	108,830	120,000	5,000	51,000	309,000	47,000	4,000	731,000
Connecticut .....	309,978	320,000	114,000	26,000	1,616,000	1,010,000	444,000	2,649,000
Vermont .....	291,949	386,000	854,000	51,000	3,503,000	321,000	300,000	1,728,000
New York .....	2,428,921	2,626,000	16,500,000	3,574,000	23,700,000	3,560,000	3,347,000	13,250,000
New Jersey .....	373,306	409,000	1,050,000	5,500	4,812,000	2,854,000	900,000	7,314,000
Pennsylvania .....	1,794,033	1,960,000	12,500,000	144,000	19,826,000	11,929,000	3,322,000	17,436,000
Delaware .....	78,065	79,000	440,000	4,500	828,000	53,000	13,000	2,713,000
Maryland .....	470,019	485,500	4,884,000	2,700	1,691,000	941,000	108,000	3,723,000
Virginia .....	1,289,797	1,255,000	11,885,000	84,600	8,888,000	1,441,000	.....	27,272,000
North Carolina.....	753,419	760,000	1,969,000	3,600	2,673,000	217,000	.....	14,887,000
South Carolina.....	584,398	600,000	1,168,000	3,600	700,000	48,000	.....	8,184,000
Georgia .....	691,392	784,000	1,571,000	14,800	833,000	64,000	.....	13,390,000
Alabama .....	590,758	660,000	980,000	7,300	1,527,000	78,000	.....	16,650,000
Mississippi .....	375,451	568,000	378,000	1,300	1,189,000	28,000	.....	2,167,000
Louisiana .....	352,411	440,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	8,380,000
Tennessee .....	829,210	910,000	8,340,000	5,500	8,625,000	384,000	56,000	70,385,000
Kentucky .....	779,328	835,000	4,769,000	15,400	13,091,000	2,518,000	14,000	51,650,000
Ohio .....	1,519,467	1,760,000	13,572,000	219,600	21,447,000	798,000	950,000	57,600,000
Indiana .....	685,869	860,000	7,094,000	35,200	13,902,000	221,000	73,000	30,625,000
Illinois .....	476,183	722,000	4,563,000	101,300	12,957,000	143,000	99,000	25,584,000
Missouri .....	353,102	540,000	1,525,000	11,000	5,466,000	81,000	19,000	15,625,000
Arkansas .....	97,574	140,000	2,427,000	800	436,000	12,000	.....	8,250,000
Michigan .....	212,267	390,000	7,061,000	197,200	4,915,000	77,000	580,000	4,915,000
Florida .....	54,477	80,000	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	733,000
Wisconsin Territory	30,915	100,000	971,000	20,800	1,300,000	5,000	55,000	672,000
Iowa Territory .....	43,112	115,000	793,000	25,000	681,000	8,000	14,000	2,028,000
District of Columbia	43,712	54,000	15,000	.....	12,000	7,000	.....	35,000
Texas .....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	17,069,453	19,602,500	108,549,000	5,160,600	183,308,000	27,175,000	10,368,000	417,896,000

State or Territory.	No. bush. potatoes.	No. tons of hay.	Tons flax & hemp.	No. lbs. tobacco.	No. lbs. of cotton.	No. lbs. of rice.	lbs. silk coccons.	No. lbs. of sugar.
Maine .....	8,613,000	1,877,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	944	300,000
New Hampshire....	3,714,000	526,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	2,200,000
Massachusetts.....	3,039,000	530,000	.....	123,000	.....	.....	47,110	600,000
Rhode Island .....	630,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....
Connecticut .....	1,694,000	438,000	.....	794,000	.....	.....	230,000	50,000
Vermont .....	4,926,000	1,139,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,740	10,000,000
New York .....	21,826,000	3,703,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850	14,500,000
New Jersey .....	1,757,000	252,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,380	.....
Pennsylvania .....	5,497,000	1,527,000	.....	535,000	.....	.....	41,370	1,600,000
Delaware .....	153,000	19,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....
Maryland .....	705,000	50,000	.....	17,920,000	6,000	.....	10,240	.....
Virginia .....	1,899,000	596,000	.....	30,218,000	2,412,000	2,500	9,960	1,700,000
North Carolina.....	2,711,000	87,000	.....	10,373,000	40,000,000	3,000,000	8,850	9,000
South Carolina.....	2,520,000	16,000	.....	40,000	45,000,000	65,500,000	7,620	80,000
Georgia .....	1,536,000	13,000	.....	195,000	205,000,000	14,500,000	8,420	360,000
Alabama .....	1,638,000	15,000	.....	341,000	145,000,000	280,000	7,880	12,000
Mississippi .....	3,040,000	1,000	.....	193,600	235,000,000	975,000	300	.....
Louisiana .....	1,399,000	26,000	.....	.....	185,000,000	3,800,000	1,570	175,000,000
Tennessee .....	2,256,000	42,000	1,500	37,109,000	49,000,000	9,000	30,110	520,000
Kentucky .....	1,508,000	120,000	24,500	63,310,000	1,300,000	17,000	6,870	2,100,000
Ohio .....	4,130,000	1,251,000	500	7,578,800	.....	.....	39,370	2,800,000
Indiana .....	2,690,000	1,351,000	500	3,528,600	.....	.....	1,160	8,600,000
Illinois .....	2,631,000	297,000	500	1,168,000	370,000	.....	4,650	600,000
Missouri .....	875,000	77,000	12,500	13,744,000	360,000	.....	590	450,000
Arkansas .....	642,000	1,000	.....	.....	17,000,000	6,500	300	5,000
Michigan .....	4,555,000	214,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	3,000,000
Florida .....	255,000	1,000	.....	260,000	12,000,000	675,000	590	750,000
Wisconsin Territory	838,000	84,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	300,000
Iowa Territory .....	516,000	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000
District of Columbia	41,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Total .....	88,394,000	14,065,000	37,500	157,422,000	936,098,000	89,765,000	496,530	226,026,000

## INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, COMPARED WITH THE GROWTH, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORT OF WHEAT, FROM 1790 TO 1840.

YEARS.	Population of the U. States.	Pop'l of Atlantic cities—Boston, N. York, Phila- delphia, Balti- more, Charles- ton, N. Orleans.	Pop'l of inland cities—Alb. Buf. Cleveland, De- troit, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louis- ville, St. Louis.	Acres of Land under cultiva- tion in Wheat.	Estimated pro- duct of average crop, of Bushels of 60 lbs.	Bushels used for seed, starch, and animal feed.	Bushels wheat exported to for- eign countries in flour and grain.	Bushels con- sumed for human food.	Pro'p't'n of crop exp't'd.—Per ct.	Average price per bushel in Phila. in each period of 10 yrs.	Average price per qr. of a bush in G. B. in do.
1790	3,929,329	130,051	3,500	1,000,000	17,000,000	1,550,000	4,750,000	10,700,000	28	.....	47s 6d
1800	5,309,738	210,539	9,500	1,360,000	22,000,000	2,100,000	3,300,000	16,600,000	15	81 62	62 7
1810	7,239,903	314,795	25,700	1,750,000	30,000,000	2,800,000	4,320,000	22,880,000	14	1 58	92 3
1820	9,638,166	400,023	33,000	2,600,000	38,000,000	4,150,000	5,900,000	27,960,000	15	1 85	98 8
1830	12,898,020	589,434	92,544	3,000,000	50,000,000	4,800,000	6,175,000	39,125,000	12	1 05	93 7
1840	17,069,666	871,621	169,239	4,700,000	80,000,000	7,750,000	11,300,000	60,860,000	14	1 29	106 11

## TABULAR STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST IN 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MACHINERY.		HARDWARE, &c.		FIRE-ARMS, &c.			PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Value.	Men employed.	Value of Cutlery, &c.	Men employed.	Cannon.	Small Arms.	Men employed.	Value.	Men employed.
Alabama	dollars. 131,825	No. 96	dollars. 13,875	No. 41	No. 4	No. 428	No. 20	dollars. 1,650	No. 7
Mississippi	242,225	274	..	..	..	90	7	6,425	3
Louisiana	5,000	..	30,000	8	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	257,704	266	57,170	142	..	564	34	28,460	11
Kentucky	46,074	149	22,350	30	..	2,341	109	19,060	21
Ohio	875,731	858	393,300	289	3	2,450	70	53,125	37
Indiana	123,808	120	34,263	83	..	885	47	3,500	2
Illinois	37,720	71	9,750	20	20	238	12	2,400	7
Missouri	190,412	191	..	..	..	959	48	5,450	12
Arkansas	14,065	51	..	..	..	6	1	..	..
Michigan	47,000	67	1,250	7	..	195	6	5,000	1
Florida	5,000	8	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
Wisconsin	716	6	..	..	..	12	1	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	..	40	2	..	..

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VARIOUS METALS.		GRANITE, &c.		BRICKS AND LIME.		Capital invested in those already mentioned.	WOOL.	
	Value.	Men employed.	Value.	Men employed.	Value.	Men employed.		Ful-ling Mills.	Fac-tories.
Alabama	dollars. 25,700	No. 17	dollars. 7,311	No. 17	dollars. 91,326	No. 264	dollars. 95,370	..	..
Mississippi	36,900	20	..	..	273,870	693	222,745	..	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	861,655	1,467	2,432,600	..	..
Tennessee	100,870	100	5,400	10	119,371	417	166,728	4	26
Kentucky	164,080	174	8,820	25	240,919	657	148,191	5	40
Ohio	782,901	589	256,131	401	712,697	1,469	677,056	206	130
Indiana	14,580	26	6,720	28	206,751	1,007	140,469	24	37
Illinois	31,200	29	16,112	26	263,398	995	104,648	4	16
Missouri	60,300	72	32,050	73	185,234	671	256,484	..	9
Arkansas	1,240	5	50	..	319,696	66	11,020	..	1
Michigan	57,900	45	7,000	6	68,913	298	77,075	16	4
Florida	4,000	3	..	..	37,600	136	90,900	..	..
Wisconsin	3,500	5	..	..	6,527	43	4,355	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	13,710	39	8,200	..	..

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WOOL.			COTTON.					
	Value of Goods.	Persons employed.	Capital invested.	Factories.	Spindles.	Dye and Print Works.	Value of Articles.	Persons employed.	Capital invested.
Alabama	dollars. ..	No. ..	dollars. ..	No. 14	No. 1,502	No. ..	dollars. 17,547	No. 82	dollars. 35,575
Mississippi	..	..	..	53	318	..	1,744	81	6,420
Louisiana	..	..	..	2	706	..	18,900	23	22,000
Tennessee	14,290	45	25,600	38	16,813	..	325,719	1,542	463,240
Kentucky	151,246	200	138,000	58	12,358	5	329,380	523	316,113
Ohio	685,757	935	537,985	8	13,574	..	139,378	246	113,500
Indiana	58,867	103	77,954	12	4,985	1	135,400	210	142,500
Illinois	9,540	34	26,205	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	17,750	13	5,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	129	1	12,600	2	90	..	..	7	2,125
Michigan	9,734	37	34,120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SILK.					FLAX.			MIXED.
	Reeled and other sorts.	Value.	Males employed.	Females & Children employed.	Capital invested.	Value.	Persons employed.	Capital invested.	Value produced.
	lbs.	dollars.	No.	No.	dollars.	dollars.	No.	dollars.	dollars.
Alabama	13	99	..	..	75	....	..	....	705
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....
Louisiana	70	420	..	3	....	....	..	....	....
Tennessee	194	218	14	31	2,500	3,139	143	....	9,542
Kentucky	86	819	3	11	5,467	7,519	249	444	127,875
Ohio	652	3,740	23	27	2,290	11,737	31	242	280,293
Indiana	9	94	4	1	3	6,851	261	100	46,329
Illinois	17	235	..	1	10	1,480	50	....	11,711
Missouri	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	11,115
Arkansas	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	585
Michigan	8	34	2	..	50	30	..	....	....
Florida	14	15	..	..	....	....	..	....	....
Wisconsin	1	5	..	1	....	....	..	....	1,500
Iowa	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	....	....

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MIXED.		TOBACCO.		HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.			
	Persons employed.	Capital invested.	Articles Value.	Persons employed.	Hats and Caps, &c.	Straw Bonnets.	Persons employed.	Capital invested.
	No.	dollars.	dollars.	No.	dollars.	dollars.	No.	dollars.
Alabama	..	....	2,260	2	....	8,210	..	4,045
Mississippi	..	....	10	..	....	5,140	13	8,100
Louisiana	..	....	150,000	414	95,000	....	..	....
Tennessee	24	537	89,462	259	247,475	104,949	177	49,215
Kentucky	3,142	30,903	413,585	587	230,400	201,310	4,483	194,118,850
Ohio	552	183,415	212,818	187	68,810	728,513	3,028	963,369,637
Indiana	596	13,145	65,659	88	24,706	122,844	2,048	183,69,018
Illinois	49	8,233	10,139	24	3,093	28,395	1,570	68,12,918
Missouri	40	4,885	89,996	188	51,755	111,620	100	82,30,195
Arkansas	..	....	750	3	250	1,500	..	3,400
Michigan	..	....	5,000	12	1,750	30,463	659	42,20,007
Florida	..	....	10,480	21	5,240	1,500	..	750
Wisconsin	4	550	....	..	....	61	1	10
Iowa	..	....	40	2	....	19,900	5,100	....

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LEATHER TANNERIES, SADDLIERIES, &c.							
	Tanneries.	Sole tanned.	Upper tanned.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	All other Factories.	Articles Value.	Capital invested.
	No.	sides.	sides.	No.	dollars.	No.	dollars.	dollars.
Alabama	142	36,705	42,777	300	147,463	137	180,152	58,332
Mississippi	128	15,332	15,093	149	70,870	42	118,167	41,945
Louisiana	25	12,760	13,705	88	132,025	7	108,500	89,556
Tennessee	454	133,547	171,329	909	484,114	374	359,050	154,540
Kentucky	387	107,676	155,465	978	567,954	548	732,646	369,835
Ohio	812	161,630	234,037	1,790	957,383	1,160	1,986,146	917,245
Indiana	428	122,780	157,581	978	399,627	579	730,001	247,549
Illinois	155	28,383	34,654	305	155,679	626	247,217	98,503
Missouri	155	31,959	55,186	235	208,936	340	298,345	179,527
Arkansas	37	9,263	9,811	70	43,510	545	17,400	8,830
Michigan	38	7,017	9,832	99	70,240	101	192,190	69,202
Florida	3	5,250	1,250	15	14,500	10	6,200	4,250
Wisconsin	1	150	150	3	2,000	13	11,800	7,002
Iowa	3	340	410	4	4,400	5	4,875	1,645

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SOAP AND CANDLES.					DIS. & FER. LIQUORS.		
	Soap.	Tallow candles.	Spermaceti and wax candles.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Distilleries.	Produced.	Proving.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	dollars.	No.	gallons.	No.
Alabama	219,024	23,047	621	2	3,500	188	127,230	7
Mississippi	312,084	31,957	97	..	....	14	3,150	2
Louisiana	2,202,200	3,500,030	40,000	75	115,500	5	285,520	1
Tennessee	594,289	65,388	....	2	6,000	1,426	1,109,107	6
Kentucky	2,282,426	563,635	315	516	28,765	889	1,763,685	50
Ohio	3,603,036	2,318,456	151	105	186,780	390	6,329,467	59
Indiana	1,135,560	228,938	111	30	13,039	323	1,787,108	20
Illinois	519,673	117,698	42	25	17,345	150	1,551,684	11
Missouri	138,000	243,000	....	15	16,700	293	508,368	7
Arkansas	142,775	16,541	632	32	200	53	26,415	..
Michigan	78,100	57,975	....	6	6,000	34	337,761	10
Florida	10,887	2,812	168	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	64,317	12,909	48	5	3,432	3	8,300	3
Iowa	9,740	4,436	282	1	....	2	4,310	..

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DIS. AND FER. LIQUORS.			GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.						
	Produced.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Glass-houses.	Cutting shops.	Men employed.	Value of articles, including mirrors.	Capital invested.	Potteries.	Value of articles.
	gallons.	No.	dollars.	No.	No.	No.	dollars.	dollars.	No.	dollars.
Alabama	200	220	34,212	..	..	..	....	....	7	8,300
Mississippi	132	12	910	..	..	..	....	....	1	1,200
Louisiana	2,400	27	110,000	..	..	..	....	....	1	1,000
Tennessee	1,835	1,341	218,182	..	..	..	....	....	29	51,600
Kentucky	214,589	1,092	315,308	..	1	2	3,000	500	16	24,090
Ohio	1,422,584	798	893,119	..	..	..	....	....	99	89,754
Indiana	188,392	500	292,316	..	..	..	....	....	45	35,835
Illinois	90,300	233	138,155	..	..	..	....	....	23	26,740
Missouri	374,700	365	189,976	..	..	..	....	....	12	12,175
Arkansas	....	38	10,205	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
Michigan	308,696	116	124,200	1	..	34	7,322	25,000	3	1,100
Florida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	14,200	11	14,400	..	..	..	....	....	4	1,050
Iowa	....	3	1,500	..	..	..	....	....	..	..

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GLASS, &c.		SUGAR REFINERIES, CHOCOLATE, &c.					
	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Refineries.	Value produced.	Value of Chocolate.	Value of Confectionery.	Men employed.	Capital invested.
	No.	dollars.	No.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	No.	dollars.
Alabama	13	11,250	..	....	....	13,800	15	6,120
Mississippi	2	200	..	....	....	10,500	2	..
Louisiana	18	3,000	5	770,000	7,000	20,000	101	351,000
Tennessee	50	7,300	..	....	....	..	..	..
Kentucky	51	9,670	..	....	....	36,050	28	14,250
Ohio	119	43,450	1	3,000	....	60,450	43	26,800
Indiana	79	13,685	..	....	....	4,000	3	1,000
Illinois	56	10,225	..	....	....	2,240	3	825
Missouri	33	7,250	..	....	....	1,000	1	500
Arkansas	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..
Michigan	4	625	..	....	....	3,000	3	1,300
Florida	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..
Iowa	7	350	..	....	....	..	..	..

## MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

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STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POWDER MILLS.				DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS & DYES.			
	Powder Mills.	Powder.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Value of Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c.	Value of Turpentine and Varnish.	Men employed.	Capital invested.
	No.	lbs.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
Alabama	..	....	..	....	16,600	....	4	16,000
Mississippi	..	....	..	....	3,125	....	4	500
Louisiana	..	....	..	....	42,000	....	10	6,000
Tennessee	10	10 333	11	1,490	3,337	1,485	15	3,360
Kentucky	11	282,500	58	42,000	26,994	2,000	25	16,630
Ohio	2	222,500	13	18,000	101,880	200	70	126,335
Indiana	1	....	1	....	47,720	26	26	17,984
Illinois	..	....	..	....	19,001	5,000	20	13,350
Missouri	1	7,500	2	1,050	13,500	....	8	7,000
Arkansas	1	400	..	700	400	....	..	....
Michigan	..	....	..	....	1,580	....	3	650
Florida	..	....	..	....	200	....	1	500
Wisconsin	..	....	..	....	250	....	..	....
Iowa	..	....	..	....	2,340	....	7	....

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CORDAGE.				PAPER.			
	Rope Walks.	Value produced.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Factories.	Value produced.	Value of all other fabrics of Paper, Cards, &c.	Men employed.
	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	No.
Alabama	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..
Mississippi	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..
Louisiana	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..
Tennessee	28	132,630	258	84,230	5	46,000	14,000	87
Kentucky	111	1,292,276	1,888	1,023,130	7	44,000	....	47
Ohio	21	89,750	66	37,675	14	270,202	80,000	305
Indiana	5	5,850	11	2,270	3	86,457	54,000	100
Illinois	..	....	..	....	1	2,000	....	..
Missouri	21	98,490	139	71,589	..	....	....	..
Arkansas	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..
Michigan	..	....	..	....	1	7,000	....	6
Florida	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..
Wisconsin	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..
Iowa	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	..

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PRINTING AND BINDING.							
	Printing Offices.	Enclerics.	Daily Papers.	Weekly Papers.	Semi and Tri-Weekly Papers.	Periodicals.	Men employed.	Capital invested.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars.
Alabama	22	1	3	24	1	..	105	98,100
Mississippi	28	1	2	28	1	..	94	83,510
Louisiana	35	5	11	21	2	3	392	193,700
Tennessee	41	5	2	38	6	10	191	112,500
Kentucky	34	3	5	26	7	8	226	86,325
Ohio	159	41	9	107	7	20	1,175	446,720
Indiana	69	6	..	69	4	3	211	58,505
Illinois	45	5	3	38	2	9	175	71,300
Missouri	40	..	6	24	5	..	143	79,350
Arkansas	9	1	..	6	3	..	37	13,100
Michigan	28	2	6	26	..	1	119	62,900
Florida	10	1	..	10	..	..	39	35,200
Wisconsin	6	..	..	6	..	..	24	10,300
Iowa	4	..	..	4	..	..	15	5,700

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CARRIAGES & WAG'NS.			MILLS AND THE ARTICLES PRODUCED.						
	Value produced.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Flouring Mills.	Flour produced.	Grist Mills.	Saw Mills.	Oil Mills.	Articles: Value.	Men employed.
	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Barrels.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars.	No.
Alabama	88,891	235	49,074	51	23,664	797	524	16	1,225,425	1,386
Mississippi	49,693	132	34,345	16	1,809	806	309	28	486,864	923
Louisiana	23,350	51	15,780	3	....	276	139	50	706,785	972
Tennessee	219,897	518	80,878	255	67,881	1,565	977	26	1,020,664	2,100
Kentucky	168,724	533	79,378	258	273,088	1,515	718	23	2,437,937	2,067
Ohio	701,928	1,490	290,540	536	1,311,954	1,325	2,883	112	8,868,213	4,661
Indiana	163,135	481	78,116	204	224,624	846	1,248	54	2,329,134	2,224
Illinois	144,362	307	59,263	98	172,657	640	785	18	2,417,826	2,204
Missouri	97,112	201	45,074	64	49,363	636	393	9	960,058	1,326
Arkansas	2,675	15	1,555	10	1,430	292	88	1	330,817	400
Michigan	20,075	59	13,150	93	202,880	97	491	..	1,832,363	1,144
Florida	11,000	15	5,900	..	....	62	65	2	189,650	410
Wisconsin	2,600	8	325	4	900	29	124	..	350,993	850
Iowa	1,200	3	1,400	6	4,340	37	75	..	95,425	154

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MILLS, &c.	SHIPS, &c.	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.			HOUSES.	
	Capital invested.	Value of Ships and Vessels built.	Value of Furniture.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Brick & Stone Houses built.	Wooden Houses built.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	No.
Alabama	1,413,107	....	41,671	53	18,420	67	472
Mississippi	1,219,845	13,925	34,450	41	28,610	144	2,247
Louisiana	1,870,795	80,500	2,300	129	576,050	248	619
Tennessee	1,310,195	229	79,580	203	30,650	193	1,098
Kentucky	1,650,689	....	273,350	453	139,295	485	1,757
Ohio	4,931,024	522,855	761,146	1,928	534,317	970	2,764
Indiana	2,077,018	107,223	211,481	554	91,022	346	4,270
Illinois	2,147,618	39,200	84,410	244	62,223	334	4,133
Missouri	1,266,019	....	....	..	....	413	2,202
Arkansas	288,257	500	20,203	45	7,810	21	1,083
Michigan	2,460,200	10,500	22,494	65	28,050	39	1,280
Florida	488,950	14,100	....	36	18,300	9	306
Wisconsin	561,650	7,159	6,945	29	5,740	7	509
Iowa	166,650	....	4,600	12	1,350	14	483

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	HOUSES.		MUSICAL INST'NTS.			ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES.		
	Men employed.	Cost of Construction.	Value of Musical Instruments produced.	Men employed.	Capital invested.	Value of all other Manufactures not enumerated.	Capital invested.	Total Capital invested in Manufactures.
	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	882	739,871	21	..	..	424,943	139,411	2,130,064
Mississippi	2,487	1,175,513	..	..	..	144,347	79,727	1,797,727
Louisiana	1,484	2,736,944	..	..	..	5,000	417,699	6,430,699
Tennessee	1,467	427,402	..	..	..	490,671	189,846	3,731,580
Kentucky	2,883	1,039,172	4,500	6	5,000	697,029	551,762	5,945,259
Ohio	6,060	3,776,823	8,454	11	5,000	1,549,592	5,329,734	16,905,257
Indiana	5,519	1,241,312	..	..	..	684,771	303,278	4,132,043
Illinois	5,737	2,065,255	..	..	..	427,460	206,919	3,136,512
Missouri	1,966	1,441,573	500	2	50	230,083	282,965	2,704,405
Arkansas	1,251	1,141,174	..	..	..	27,386	23,905	424,467
Michigan	1,978	571,005	..	..	..	132,870	97,821	3,112,240
Florida	689	327,913	..	..	..	37,280	5,000	669,490
Wisconsin	644	212,085	..	..	..	51,612	26,162	635,926
Iowa	324	135,987	..	..	..	34,445	8,450	199,645



The following deeply interesting pages we have taken the liberty of extracting from the late valuable Report made by McGregor to Parliament, upon the United States.\*

From a series of articles on the internal trade of the United States, written by Mr. Scott, of Ohio, in which, although he reasons frequently on the most fallacious principles, he conveys much information, and some curious and not improbable computations, we extract the following passages:—

“In the States of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the improvements of the age operated to some extent on their leading towns from 1830 to 1840. Massachusetts had little benefit from canals, railways, or steam power; but her towns felt the beneficent influence of her labor-saving machinery moved by water power, and her improved agriculture and common roads. The increase of her nine principal towns, commencing with Boston and ending with Cambridge, from 1830 to 1840, was 66,373, equal to fifty-three per cent.; being more than half the entire increase of the State, which was but 128,000, or less than twenty-one per cent. The increase, leaving out those towns, was but eleven per cent. Of this eleven per cent., great part, if not all, must have been in the towns not included in our list.

“The growth of the towns in the State of New York, during the same period, is mainly due to her canals. That of the fourteen largest, from New York to Seneca, inclusive, was 204,507, or sixty-four and a half per cent.; whereas the increase in the whole State was less than twenty-seven per cent., and of the State, exclusive of these towns, but nineteen per cent. Of this, it is certain that nearly all is due to the other towns not in the list of the fourteen largest.

“Pennsylvania has canals, railways, and other improvements, that should give a rapid growth to her towns. These works, however, had not time, after their completion, to produce their proper effects, before the crash of her monetary system nearly paralyzed every branch of her industry, except agriculture and the coal business. Nine of her largest towns, from Philadelphia to Erie, inclusive, exhibit a gain, from 1830 to 1840, of 84,642, being at the rate of thirty-nine and one-third per cent. This list does not include Pottsville, or any other mining town. The increase of the whole State was but twenty-one and three-quarters per cent.

“Ohio has great natural facilities for trade, in her lake and river coast; the former having become available only since the opening of the Erie canal, in 1826, and that to little purpose before 1830. She has also canals, which have been constructing and coming gradually into use since 1830. These now amount to about 760 miles. For the last five years, she has also constructed an extent of M<sup>r</sup>Adam roads exceeding any other State, and amounting to hundreds of miles. Her railways, which are of small extent, have not been in operation long enough to have produced much effect. From this review of the State, it will not be expected to exhibit as great an increase in town population, from 1830 to 1840, as will distinguish it hereafter. The effects of her public improvements, however, will be clearly seen in

\* Mr. Scott's papers, if we mistake not, appeared originally in Hunt's Magazine, though not so stated in McGregor.

the following exhibit. Eighteen of her largest towns, and the same number of medium size and average increase, contained, in 1830, 58,310, which had augmented in 1840, to 138,916; showing an increase of 138 per cent. The increase of the whole State, during the same period, was sixty-two per cent. The north-west quarter of the State has no towns of any magnitude, and has but begun to be settled. This quarter had but 12,671 inhabitants in 1830, and 92,050, in 1840.

"The increase of the twenty largest towns of the United States, from New York to St. Louis inclusive, from 1830 to 1840, was fifty-five per cent., while that of the whole country was less than thirty-four per cent. If the slave-holding States were left out, the result of the calculation would be still more favorable to the towns.

"The foregoing facts clearly show the strong tendency of modern improvements to build towns. Our country has just begun its career; but as its progress in population is in a geometrical ratio, and its improvements more rapidly progressive than its population, we are startled at the results to which we are brought, by the application of these principles to the century into which our inquiry now leads us.

"In 1840, the United States had a population of 17,068,666. Allowing its future increase to be at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent., for each succeeding period of ten years, we shall number, 1940, 303,101,641. Past experience warrants us to expect this great increase. In 1790, our number was 3,927,827. Supposing it to have increased each decade, in the ratio of thirty-three and one-third per cent., it would, in 1840, have amounted to 16,560,256; being more than 500,000 less than our actual number as shown by the census. With 300,000,000, we should have less than 150 to the square mile for our whole territory, and but 220 to the square mile for our organized States and Territories. England has 300 to the square mile. It does not, then, seem probable that our progressive increase will be materially checked within the 100 years under consideration. At the end of that period, Canada will probably number at least 20,000,000. If we suppose the portion of our country, east and south of the Appalachian chain of mountains, known as the Atlantic slope, to possess at that time 40,000,000, or near five times its present number, there will be left 260,000,000 for the great central region between the Appalachian and Rocky mountains, and between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, and for the country west of the Rocky mountains. Allowing the Oregon territory 10,000,000, there will be left 250,000,000 for that portion of the American States lying in the basins of the Mobile, Mississippi, and St. Lawrence. If, to these, we add 20,000,000 for Canada, we have 270,000,000 as the probable number that will inhabit the North American valley at the end of the one hundred years commencing in 1840. If we suppose one-third, or 90,000,000 of this number to reside in the country as cultivators and artisans, there will be 180,000,000 left for the towns—enough to people 360, each containing 500,000. This does not seem so incredible as that the valley of the Nile, scarcely twelve miles broad, should have once, as historians tell us, contained 20,000 cities.

"But, lest one hundred years seem too long to be relied on, in a calculation having so many elements, let us see how matters will stand fifty years from 1840, or forty-seven years from this time. The ratio of increase we have adopted cannot be objected to as extravagant for this period. In 1890, according to that ratio, our number will be 72,000,000. Of these, 22,000,000 will be a fair allowance for the Atlantic slope. Of the remaining 50,000,000, 2,000,000 may reside west of the Rocky mountains, leaving 48,000,000 for the great valley within the States. If, to these, we add 5,000,000 as the population of Canada, we have an aggregate of 53,000,000 for the North American valley. One-third, or say 18,000,000, being set down as farming laborers and rural artisans, there will remain 35,000,000 for the towns, which might be seventy in number, having each 500,000 of souls. It can scarcely be doubted that, within the forty-seven years, our agriculture will be so improved, as to require less than one-third to furnish food and raw materials for manufacture for the whole population. Good judges have said that we are not now more than twenty or thirty years behind England in our husbandry. *It is certain that we are rapidly adopting her improvements in this branch of industry; and it is not to be doubted that very many new improvements will be brought out, both in Europe and America, which will tend to lessen the labor necessary in the production of food and raw materials.*

"The tendency to bring to reside in towns all not engaged in agriculture that machinery and improved ways of intercourse have created, has already been illustrated by the example of England and some of our older States. Up to this time our North American valley has exhibited few striking evidences of this tendency. Its population is about 10,500,000; but, with the exception of New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Montreal, it has no large towns. In Ohio, the oldest (not in time but in maturity) of our western States, the arts of manufactures have commenced their appropriate business of building towns. Cincinnati, with its suburbs, has (1840) upwards of 50,000 inhabitants; a larger proportion of whom are engaged in manufactures and trades, than of either of the sixteen principal towns of the Union, except Lowell. The average proportion so engaged in all these towns, is 1 to 8.79. In Cincinnati, it is 1 to 4.50. Indeed, our interior capital has but two towns (New-York and Philadelphia) before her, in number of persons engaged in manufactures and trades. Our smaller towns, Dayton, Zanesville, Columbus and Steubenville, having each about 6,000 inhabitants, have nearly an equal proportion engaged in the same occupation.

"These examples are valuable only as indicating the direction to which the industry of our people tends, in those portions of the West, where population has attained a considerable degree of density. Of the 10,500,000 now inhabiting this valley, little more than 500,000 live in towns; leaving about 10,000,000 employed in making farms out of the wilds, and producing human food and materials for manufactures. Even since the late period when these remarks were written, many of the interior towns have greatly increased in population.

"When, in 1890, our number reaches 53,000,000, according to our estimate, there will be but one-third of this number (to wit, 18,000,000)

employed in agriculture and rural trades. Of the increase up to that time (being 42,500,000), 8,000,000 will go into rural occupations, and 34,500,000 into towns. This would people sixty-nine towns, with each 500,000.

"Should we, yielding to the opinion of those who may believe that more than one-third of our people will be required for agriculture and rural trades, make the estimate on the supposition that one-half the population of our valley, forty-seven years hereafter, will live on farms, and in villages below the rank of towns, the account will stand thus: 26,500,000 (being the one-half of 53,000,000 in the valley) will be the amount of the rural population; so that it must receive 16,500,000 in addition to the 10,000,000 it now has. The towns in the same time, will have an increase of 26,000,000, in addition to the 500,000 now in them. Where will these towns be, and in what proportion will they possess the 26,500,000 inhabitants?

"One of them will be either St. Louis or Alton; everybody will be ready to admit that. Still more beyond reach of doubt or cavil, is Cincinnati. We might name also Pittsburg and Louisville; but we trust that our readers, who have followed us through our former articles, are ready to concur in the opinion that the greatest city of the Mississippi basin will be either Cincinnati or the town near the mouth of the Missouri, be it Alton or St. Louis. Within our period of forty-seven years, we have no doubt it will be Cincinnati. She is now in the midst of a population so great and so thriving; and, on the completion of the Miami canal, which will be within two years, she will so monopolize the exchange commerce at that end of the canal between the river and lake regions, that it is not reasonable to expect she can be overtaken by her western rival for half a century.

"But such has been the influx of settlers within the last few years to the lake region, and so decided has become the tendency of the productions of the upper and middle regions of the great valley to seek a market at and through the lakes, that we can no longer withstand the conviction that, even within the short period of forty-seven years, a town will grow up, on the lake border, greater than Cincinnati. The staple exports, wheat and flour, have for years so notoriously found their best markets at the lake towns, that every cultivator, who reasons at all, has come to know the advantage of having his farm as near as possible to lake navigations. This has, for some years past, brought immigrants to the lake country from the river region of these States, and from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which formerly sent their immigrants mostly to the river borders. The river region, too, not being able to compete with its northern neighbor in the production of wheat, and being well adapted to the growth of stock, has of late gone more into this department of husbandry. This business, in some portions, almost brings the inhabitants to a purely pastoral state of society, in which large bodies of land are of necessity used by a small number of inhabitants. These causes are obviously calculated to give a dense population to the lake country, and a comparatively sparse settlement to the river country. There are other causes not so obvious, but not less potent or enduring. Of these, the superior accessibility of the lake country from the great northern hives of emigration, New England and New York,



is first deserving attention. By means of the Erie canal to Oswego and Buffalo, and the railway from Boston to Buffalo, with its radiating branches, these States are brought within a few hours' ride of our great central lake; and at an expense of time and money so small as to offer but slight impediment to the removal of home, and household goods. The lakes, too, are about being traversed by a class of vessels, to be propelled by steam and wind, called Ericson propellers, which will carry emigrants with certainty and safety, and at greatly reduced expenses.

"European emigration hither, which first was counted by its annual thousands, then by its tens of thousands, has at length swelled to its hundred thousands, in the ports of New York and Quebec. These are both but appropriate doors to the lake country. It is clear, then, that the lake portion will be more populous than the river division of the great valley."

These and the following remarks must be considered as speculative—some scarcely probable, though none are impossible.

"It has been proved that an extensive and increasing portion of the river region seeks an outlet for its surplus productions through the lakes. In addition to the proof given on that subject, we will compare the exports, in bread-stuffs and provisions, of New Orleans and Cleveland—the former for the year beginning the 1st of September, 1841, and ending the 31st August, 1842; and the latter for the season of canal navigation in 1842. All the receipts of Cleveland, by canal, are estimated as exports; as there is no doubt that she receives coastwise and by wagon, more than enough to feed her people. The exports from New Orleans of the enumerated articles, and their price, are as stated in previous Nos. of this magazine. Of the articles, then, of flour, pork, bacon, lard, beef, whiskey, corn, and wheat—

New Orleans exported to the value of	-	\$1,446,989
Cleveland	" " " "	4,431,739

"The other articles of bread-stuffs and provisions received at New Orleans during that year, from the interior, are of small amount, and obviously not sufficient for the consumption of the city. Not so with Cleveland. The other articles of grain and provision shipped last year from this port, added to the above, will throw the balance decidedly in her favor. If we suppose, what cannot but be true, that all the other ports of the upper lakes sent eastward as much as Cleveland, we shall have the startling fact, that this lake country, but yesterday brought under our notice, already sends abroad more than twice the amount of human food that is shipped from the great exporting city of New Orleans, the once-vaunted sole outlet of the Mississippi valley.

"Two short canals, one of about 100 miles, connecting the Illinois canal with the Mississippi, at or near the mouth of Rock river; and the other of about 175 miles, connecting the southern termination of the Wabash and Erie canal, at Terre Haute, with the Mississippi, at Alton—would, with the canals already finished, or in progress, secure to the lakes, not less, probably, than three-fourths of all the external trade of the river valley. With the Wabash and Erie, and the Miami canals brought fairly into operation, the lakes

will make a heavy draft on the trade of the river valley; and every canal, and railroad, and good highway, carried from the lakes, or lake improvements, into that valley will add to the draft. The lake towns will then not only have a denser population in the region immediately about them, and monopolize all the trade of that region, but they will have at least half the trade of the river region. They will be nearer and more accessible to the great marts of trade and commerce of the old States and the old world; and this advantage will be growing, in consequence of the progressive removal of impediments to navigation between the lakes and the ocean.

"Long within the period under consideration, the position of Cleveland will be much more favorable for concentrating the business of the surrounding country than that of Buffalo. *Canada will, before that time, form a part of our commercial community, whether she be associated with us in the government or not. She will then have about 5,000,000 of people. The American shores of the lakes lying above the latitude of Cleveland will be still more populous.*

"Cleveland is the lake port for the great manufacturing hive at the head of the Ohio river, so made by the Mahoning canal, which connects her with Pittsburgh. She commands, and she will long command, by means of her 500 miles of canal and slack-water navigation, the trade of a part of western Pennsylvania, most of western Virginia, and nearly all of the east half of the State of Ohio, in the intercourse of their inhabitants with the lake coasts, the eastern States, Canada, and Europe. Her position is handsome, and although her water-power is small, the low price of coal will enable her to sustain herself as a respectable manufacturing town. Her harbor, like that of Buffalo, though easy of entrance, is not sufficiently capacious. If coal should not be found on Lake Huron, more accessible to navigation than the beds on the canal south of Cleveland, this article will greatly increase her trade with the other lake ports. It is now sold on her wharves at eight cents per bushel.

"A glance at the map of the country will suffice to show that Buffalo is not well situated to be a place for the exchange of agricultural productions of the cold regions for those of the warm regions of the valley. In that respect, Cleveland, though not unrivaled, is clearly in a better position than Buffalo. As a point for exchanging the products of the field for manufactured goods, Buffalo will not probably for any long time, have the advantage of Cleveland. Such traders as live within the influence of the canals and rivers that pour their surplus products into Cleveland, and stop short of New York and Boston, will, it seems to us, be more likely to purchase in Cleveland than in Buffalo. Not every man who supplies a neighborhood with store-goods relishes a voyage on the sometimes tempest-tossed waters of the lake; and, as we before remarked, Buffalo now being but a few hours' ride from New York or Boston, by a pleasant and safe conveyance, will hardly stop many purchasers of goods from those great markets. On the completion of the Canadian canals, Cleveland will have the advantage of Buffalo in foreign trade, for the following reasons:—Her articles of export will be cheaper; and, by that time, as we believe, more abundant. By means of her canals and roads, Cleveland is a primary gathering-point of these articles.

Not so Buffalo. To arrive at her store-houses, these products must be shipped from the store-houses of other ports up the lakes, where they must be presumed to bear nearly the same price as at Cleveland. The cost of this shipment, together with a profit on it, will then be added, and, by so much, enhance their price in Buffalo."

"Is it probable, that within the period under consideration, Cleveland will have successful rivals in Maumee, Detroit, or Chicago?"

"We dare say that when the people of the city of old and renowned English York were informed, that in the wilds of America, some settlers had named their collection of rude houses New York, they felt no other emotion than contempt, and treated the presumptuous ambition of the settlers with derision. It is probable that the inhabitants of old English Boston held in like contempt the assumption of the name of their town by those who planted the capital of New England. Who, forty-seven years ago, would not have ridiculed the opinion, if any one had been visionary enough to express it, that, within that time, there would grow up, in the valley of the Ohio, a city containing 50,000 inhabitants; and that within the same period, that part of the north-western territory now composing the State of Ohio, would contain nearly 2,000,000 of people? We then had, as a basis of increase, but 4,000,000; whereas it is now over 18,000,000; and, including Canada, near 20,000,000. For the past forty-seven years our growth has been from 4,000,000 to near 20,000,000. During the next forty-seven years, it will be, according to our estimate, from near 20,000,000, to 77,000,000; or, according to the more elaborate and probably more correct estimate of Professor Tucker, 55,000,000. This increase will certainly make it necessary that many towns, now small, should become great; and sensible men, when contemplating their probable destiny for half a century in advance, will look at the natural and artificial advantages of our lake towns, rather than at the few thousands, more or less, of present population. The towns under consideration are all destined, to become large. The leading advantages of Cleveland have been already stated. Detroit has a pleasant site, and a noble harbor. A few M'Adam roads, leading north, north-west, and west, into the interior, would give her the direct trade of a large and fertile portion of Michigan. Until such roads, or some reasonably good substitute, are made, the railways leading north and west will, at least while they are new and in good order, make the chief gathering points of trade at their interior terminations, and at convenient points on their line. Pontiac, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, and other towns west, will cut off from Detroit, and centre in themselves the direct trade with the farmers, which, with good wagon-roads, without the railways, would have centred in Detroit. One train of cars will now bring to her warehouses what would have been brought to her stores by 100 wagons.

"Maumee has a harbor capacious enough to accommodate the commerce of a great city. Good harbors may be made, without a very heavy cost, at Cleveland and Chicago, either by excavating the low grounds bordering their present harbors, or by break-waters and piers in the lakes outside. Some expenditure will also be needed to deepen the entrance into the Maumee harbor, and to remove obstructions within it. In water-power, Maumee has greatly the advantage

over her rivals. Cleveland has but a small amount; whereas, Maumee has it to an extent unrivaled by any towns on the lake borders above Buffalo; and it is so placed, as to possess the utmost availability. Along her harbor, for thirteen miles, the canal passes on the margin of the high bank that overlooks it. This canal—a magnificent mill-race, averaging near seven feet deep, and seventy feet wide at the water-line—is fed from the Maumee river, seventeen miles above the head of the harbor, and is carried down on the level of low water in the river above, for twenty-two miles, to a point two miles below the head of the harbor, where it stands on a table-land, sixty-three feet above the harbor. Descending, then, by a lock seven feet, the next level is two miles long, and stands fifty-six feet above the harbor. Descending again by a lock seven feet, the level below is three miles and a half long, and stands forty-nine feet above the harbor. Again descending, within the city of Toledo, by four locks thirty-four feet, the next and last level is nearly five miles long, and stands fifteen feet above the harbor. At many points of these thirteen miles, the water may be used conveniently from the canal to the harbor; and at most of these points it may be used directly on the harbor.

“In the exchange of agricultural products of a warm and of a cold climate, Cleveland, by her canals and her connection with the Ohio, can claim south, as against the Miami canal, no farther than western Virginia and eastern Kentucky. Maumee will supply the towns on the lakes Erie, Huron, and probably Ontario, with cotton, sugar, molasses, rum (may its quantity be small), rice, tobacco, hemp (perhaps), oranges, lemons, figs, and, at some future day, such naval stores as come from the pitch-pine regions of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Chicago will furnish a supply of the same articles to Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, when that lake becomes accessible to her navigation, and perhaps the northern portion of Lake Huron.

“Maumee will have in this trade the chief control of not less than 100,000 square miles—say 12,000 in Ohio, 30,000 in Kentucky, 30,000 in Indiana, 10,000 in Illinois, 13,000 in Tennessee, 5,000 in Mississippi and Alabama, and 5,000 in Michigan; to say nothing of her claims on small portions of Missouri and Arkansas. This domain is half as large as the kingdom of France, and twice as fertile. The Miami canal, connecting Maumee with Cincinnati, will, with that part of the Wabash and Erie which forms their common trunk after their junction, be 235 miles long. The Wabash and Erie canal, from Maumee to Terre Haute, will be 300 miles long. Of this, all but thirty-six miles at its northern extremity will be in operation the present season. By means of these canals, and the rivers with which they communicate, great part of this extensive region will enjoy the advantage of a cheap water transport for its rapidly increasing surplus.

“Chicago, on the completion of the Illinois canal, may command, in its exchange of agricultural for manufactured products, an extent of territory as large as that controlled by Maumee.”\*

\* It will be observed, that in all of these remarkable speculations NEW ORLEANS scarcely receives a glance—a great city which doubles its population and its trade every five or ten years; and is already the second in the Union, the spontaneous growth of the west.—Ed.



We conclude the statistics which we are enabled to present at this time, of the West, with a few observations, and a table showing its approximate population in 1847, according to the estimate of Mr. Darby in a letter to the Hon. John C. Calhoun. We draw upon a previous number of our Review.

"The population of these vast territories was, in 1800, 482,777, having increased about one and a half per cent. per annum since 1790. In 1810 it amounted to 1,090,158, having doubled in ten years; in 1820, 2,217,464, having doubled again; in 1830, 3,672,569, or about seven to the square mile; in 1840, 5,302,918, or ten to the square mile. In these items the western portions of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are not included. If they be added for 1840, the total western population may be set down at 7,948,789, or fourteen to the square mile. The following table, prepared by Mr. Darby for the use of government, is computed on the supposition that the decennial increase from 1830 to 1840, has since been preserved :

## POPULATION OF THE GREAT CENTRAL BASIN IN 1847.

Western New York, - - -	50,600	Arkansas, - - - - -	161,600
Western Pennsylvania, -	564,600	Missouri, - - - - -	529,000
Western Virginia, - - -	222,300	Illinois, - - - - -	867,000
Kentucky, - - - - -	834,970	Indiana, - - - - -	891,566
Tennessee, - - - - -	857,590	Ohio, - - - - -	1,862,400
Alabama, - - - - -	759,500	Michigan, - - - - -	321,000
Mississippi, - - - - -	459,070	Iowa, - - - - -	* 0,000
Louisiana, - - - - -	434,100	Wisconsin, - - - - -	* 50,000

\* Greatly short of the reality.

Total, - - - - 8,925,696

Being about eighteen to the square mile, or one-ninth the density of Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, and France. The whole population of the United States at the same period being computed at 21,174,557."

The following late results of investigations, &c., are furnished in the report of the St. Louis delegation, made to the Chicago Convention, said to have been prepared by Thomas Allen, of St. Louis.

We are now enabled to form a table showing the cost of river transportation in the Valley of the Mississippi:

Cost of running 1,190 steamboats, . . . . .	\$32,725,000
Insurance on \$16,188,561, at 12 per ct., . . . .	1,912,627
Interest on \$16,188,561, at 6 per ct., . . . . .	971,313
Wear and tear of boats, 24 per ct., . . . . .	3,885,254
Tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal, . . . .	250,000
Cost of flat-boats, (included because sacrificed at N. O.)	1,380,000

Total cost of transportation annually, . . . . \$41,154,194

It is impossible to estimate the number of persons among whom, for wages, wood, coal, boat stores, provisions, &c., this almost incredible sum of forty one millions of dollars is annually distributed. Suffice it to say, more or less of it reaches every family and every cabin, situated upon a double coast of river navigation, extending over 15,000 miles; while, as a tax, it falls, not insensibly, upon every producer and consumer in the entire valley. It affects the producer, because the cost of getting his crops to market lessens the profit he is enabled

to realize, and the same impediment to the returns increases the cost of the necessaries he purchases for consumption. This great cost is a tax upon the surplus produce, enterprise, industry and trade of the country.

The commerce of a country that can flourish under such a burden of taxation must evidently be very large. The extent of it is such, indeed, as is not generally apprehended. In fact, in estimating it from the surest data, the results to which our figures carry us almost stagger our own belief. Yet our conclusions cannot be avoided.

We have 1,190 steamboats, carrying 249,054 tons. On the supposition that, upon an average, each boat makes 20 trips (40 voyages) a year, the whole are capable of carrying annually 9,962,160 tons. Adding to this the freights of 4,000 flat boats, carrying an average of 75 tons each, making 300,000 tons more, we have an aggregate annual tonnage of 10,252,160. It may be insisted that the boats do not always carry full freights; they evidently carry enough to make their business an active and profitable one, while the amount they discharge at New Orleans alone requires the services of 2,085 vessels, to export from that city the surplus beyond its own consumption.

Exports of New Orleans, foreign and coastwise, 1845, \$47,361,310 84  
Exports of New Orleans, foreign and coastwise, 1846, 57,490,407 08  
Increase in 1846, . . . . . 10,130,096 24

The value of western products received at New Orleans from the interior for the last 5 years, including the present, is as follows :

1842-43, . . . . .	\$53,728,054
1843-44, . . . . .	60,094,716
1844-45, . . . . .	57,199,122
1845-46, . . . . .	77,193,464
1846-47, (estimated,) . . . . .	84,912,810

Showing an annual average increase of over 10 per cent.

An equal amount, it is supposed, finds its way to the Atlantic cities through Pittsburgh and the lakes and canals of the interior. This is not an unwarranted supposition. The *exports* of a few of the principal towns on the Lakes in 1846 were as follows :

Cleveland, Ohio, . . . . .	\$7,040,402
Erie, Pa., . . . . .	1,073,246
Michigan, from all ports, . . . . .	4,647,608
Chicago, for the year 1845, . . . . .	1,500,000
Receipts by Canals and Railroads, at Toledo, O., . . . . .	3,519,067
At Buffalo, 1846, flour, bbls., . . . . .	1,291,233
At Buffalo, bushels wheat, . . . . .	3,613,569
At Buffalo, lbs. bacon, . . . . .	2,220,673
At New Orleans, 1846, flour, bbls., . . . . .	837,985
At New Orleans, bbls. and sks. wheat, . . . . .	403,786
At New Orleans, lbs. bacon, . . . . .	492,700

*Exports of Pittsburgh, East, 1847.*—The amount of freights shipped from Pittsburgh eastward, from the 15th of March to the 31st of May, of this present year, not including the shipments of the 31st, is registered at 73,936,390 lbs., conveyed in 1,300 canal boats. From the opening of the canal in 1846 to the first of June of that year, the

amount transported eastward was 40,109,820 lbs., conveyed in 939 boats—showing an excess for the present year, thus far, over a similar period last year, of 33,826,570 lbs. A single item will give point to the exposition of this canal trade. From the 15th of March, 1847, to the 1st of May, there were shipped eastward on the canal 54,042 barrels of flour. The item of pork for the same period of little over six weeks, shows 22,621 barrels, bacon, 4,073,838 lbs.; lard, 3,729,584 lbs.; hemp, 1,223,988 lbs.; tobacco, 975,148 lbs.

There are to be added to these sums the shipments from one port to another of the West, for home consumption, of the products of our manufactories, and other results of skill, industry and capital. An intelligent committee at Cincinnati, in 1844, estimated the whole of this interchange of commodities at an aggregate of seventy millions of dollars. Estimating its annual increase at 10 per cent., it is now equal to \$93,000,000.

Thus we have of the domestic products of the Valley of the Mississippi annually put afloat upon its waters, a total of \$262,825,620.

The returns, or imports of specie, bullion and goods, from the Atlantic States and foreign countries, by all routes, are estimated as equivalent to the value of our exports of domestic produce. Then we have, as the grand aggregate value of the commerce annually afloat upon the navigable waters of the Valley of the Mississippi, the sum of \$432,651,240, being nearly double the amount of the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

Imports of the United States for 1845-6,	. . .	\$121,691,797
Exports of	"	1845-6, . . . 113,488,516

Total, . . . . . \$235,180,313

From 1822 to 1827 the loss of property on the Ohio and Mississippi, by snags alone, including steam and flat boats, and their cargoes, amounted to \$1,362,500.\*

The losses on the same from 1827 to 1832 were reduced to \$381,000, in consequence of the beneficial service of several boats employed by the Federal Government in removing snags. In the year 1830, in consequence of the successful operation of the snag boats, not a single steamboat was lost by snags.

From 1833 to 1838 inclusive, the Secretary of the Treasury reported forty steamboats snagged on the Mississippi and its tributaries—a number evidently much below the truth, and valued at \$640,000.

In 1839, the total loss of boats reported was forty—of which twenty-one were snagged, and seven struck upon rocks and other obstructions. Value of twenty-eight snagged, &c., \$448,000.

In 1840, the total number snagged was 21—value \$336,000.

In 1841, whole number reported sunk forty-nine—snagged twenty-nine—value \$464,000.

In 1842 the whole number reported lost was sixty-eight. The number snagged is not ascertained. In the space of about one month succeeding the 11th of September of that year, the losses on the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of only 180 miles, were \$234,000, principally by snags. Within the

\* Abridged Report in Baltimore American.

next succeeding seventeen months there were seventy-two steamboats lost, valued at \$1,200,000, besides their valuable cargoes.

In 1846 the whole number sunk or destroyed was thirty-six, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,507. Of this number twenty-four were sunk by snags, sunken logs, or rocks, and valued at \$697,500. To this sum is to be added \$36,487 as the estimated expense of repairing sixty-six steamboats, partially injured in that year, and of fourteen flat and keel boats lost or injured; the value of eight of them snagged. Taking into the account the damage to cargoes saved, the expense of the labor of saving property endangered, the value of the time of persons thrown out of employment, the losses by delays to the shippers and consignees, the aggregate loss was one million of dollars for 1846.

The Report estimates the annual loss by destruction of boats, caused by removable obstructions in the rivers, at two millions of dollars annually. Of this amount Government loses its full share, as it has at risk on these waters not less than \$5,000,000 annually. "This," it adds, "is annihilated—so much destroyed of the wealth of the country, amounting every ten years to a sum equal to the purchase money paid by the Government for all Louisiana. It is undoubtedly true, that there are lying within the space of the 200 miles between the mouths of the Ohio and the Missouri rivers, the wrecks of over ninety steamboats."

Taking the losses of life attending the disasters of the St. Louis boats, in 1841-2, as a basis, the number of lives annually destroyed in consequence of obstructions, may be estimated at 166. Oftentimes go down among them characters distinguished for industry and virtue, carrying with them their families and fortunes, in money sufficient, if so applied, to remove every snag from the channel.

The sums of money expended for improvements on the western rivers, from 1824 to 1840, was \$2,528,000. The sum appropriated for light-houses, beacons, piers and harbors on the sea-coast, during the same time, was \$12,901,123.

The city of St. Louis alone owns 23,800 tons of steamboat tonnage, worth \$1,547,000. During 1846 there arrived at that port, exclusive of 801 flat-boats, steamboats with a tonnage of 467,824 tons. The total annual commerce of St. Louis, imports and exports included, although yet in its infancy, is estimated at over \$75,000,000, equaling nearly one-third of the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

The following extract from the Appendix of the Report is worthy of special attention :

The cost of running a steamboat on the western rivers is *six times greater* than the cost incurred upon the Lakes. For proof of this : The capital invested in the vessels of the Upper Lakes is estimated at \$6,000,000, and the cost of running them (exclusive of insurance and interest on the capital) is stated to be about \$1,750,000, or about one-third of their value. The capital invested in the steamboats of the Valley of the Mississippi is \$16,188,561, and the cost of running them (exclusive of insurance and interest) is estimated at \$32,752,000 or more than double their value.

Having hurriedly glanced at the field of labor which we have marked out for ourself, in the further conduct of the Review, and



presented some of the leading statistics of western trade and progress, it will be necessary, in order to prevent a too great extension, that our present paper be brought to a close. We regret that so meagre are the sources of information it is almost impossible to give the latest data, or that full and complete and minute information which is desirable. However, the meeting of the Convention at Chicago, and the Report of the Committee appointed by it, and referred to in other pages of this work, will, there can be little question, remedy all deficiencies; and the statistics of the West be henceforward more easily obtained.

It will be seen that we have been obliged to rely, in many instances, upon the returns of the census of 1840, taken by government, it being almost impossible to obtain later information of the character there embraced. This census, as we before observed, can give no very adequate notion of the present condition of the West, the progress of seven years having worked, in many quarters, such extraordinary changes. Nevertheless, a general notion may be formed, and an approximate estimate made, which must suffice in the absence of more precise data.

We commend the volumes of Dr. Monette, with which the present article opens, to the American people, as the first effort to furnish a complete history of their great western domain and territories, most signally successful, and the only work, at this time, which can in any degree satisfy the desire of information which is everywhere felt.\*

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### Art. III.—PROGRESS OF AMERICAN COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES, No. 1.

INFLUENCES OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM—EXPLOSIONS OF 1833-7—SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS—COTTON CROPS—CONSUMPTION OF COTTON—PRICES OF FLOUR FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—COTTON MANUFACTURES—FOREIGN COTTONS—TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS—BANKING SYSTEM AND BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES—BANKS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IMPORTATIONS OF SPECIE—COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES—EXCHANGES—EUROPEAN CROPS—EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN—REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES—WAREHOUSING SYSTEM—MEXICAN WAR.

THE position of the country commercially is, at this moment, one of soundness, and promises a season of greater and more lasting prosperity than perhaps any which the commercial world has heretofore witnessed. This arises from the fact that the industrial products of the country, taken as a whole, are more abundant than ever before, and a combination of circumstances has conspired to furnish a profitable market for them. The producers are less in debt

\* The reader for other interesting materials upon the Valley of the Mississippi, will refer to the past numbers of the Review, particularly the number for May, 1847, entitled "The Mississippi, its Sources, Mouth and Valley." See also Com. Rev. Vol. I. p. 51; II. p. 145; I. p. 251; II. p. 177; III. pp. 115, 235, 352, 430, 224.

than formerly, and, therefore, the greater portion of the proceeds of the sales forms a positive addition to the capital, not only of the whole country, but of its several localities. The South-west and West, in particular, are being benefited by the progress of affairs, which contrasts strongly with that of the few years which led to the explosion of 1836-7, and subsequently of 1839. In those years, credit was the great agent of the apparent prosperity; and the greater was this appearance, the nearer was the approach of ruin. The settlement of the lands in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the years 1833-7, progressed very rapidly as well in the farm regions of Illinois and Missouri, as in the cotton sections of the more southerly States. The occupation of the rich lands became a mania, and young planters from the Atlantic States, migrating to the banks of the Mississippi, with blacks from their paternal estates, were supported in their enterprises by bank facilities, and the mania for banking was fed by the speculative spirit which sent eastern and northern capital to these regions for employment. From 1833 to 1837, \$80,321,000 was invested in bank capitals for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, and Alabama; of this \$32,321,000 were State loans, and the remainder private means. All this, with its interest and profits to the planters, was to be earned out of future crops. While the capital was going, there the prosperity was great; as soon as it ceased to go, difficulties commenced: and when interest was to be paid, revulsions began, and the outcry for banking capital, as a remedy for pressure, was immense. By different means these difficulties have subsided. The land then entered for cultivation has yielded its rich produce in excess of indebtedness, and exchanges are in favor of the South-west and West. That is to say, the amount of sales is greater than that of their purchases. In order to trace the effect of land occupation upon the present and future crops of cotton, we may from the Land office Reports take a table of the sales of public lands annually in new cotton States, with the annual product of those States, and of the whole crop:

ACRES OF UNITED STATES LAND SOLD IN THE NEW COTTON STATES.  
CROP OF THOSE STATES, AND TOTAL UNITED STATES CROP.

	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Arkansas	Florida.	Total acres.	Crop. bales.	Crop other States. bales.	U.S. crop. bales.
1833.....	451,319	1,221,494	59,441	41,859	11,970	1,816,083	559,310	511,118	1,070,429
1834.....	1,072,457	1,064,054	82,570	149,758	16,309	1,383,226	641,435	563,959	1,205,394
1835.....	1,587,007	2,931,181	325,955	630,027	48,364	5,522,534	780,923	493,405	1,274,328
1836.....	1,901,409	2,023,709	929,456	963,595	87,071	5,805,189	798,013	572,712	1,369,725
1837.....	361,773	256,354	230,932	281,916	108,839	1,369,834	916,980	505,970	1,422,950
1838.....	159,969	271,074	161,178	156,971	69,514	821,006	1,054,379	747,227	1,801,497
1839.....	121,905	17,787	500,307	154,508	56,459	850,360	911,913	449,019	1,350,932
1840.....	56,794	19,174	189,228	110,810	25,602	401,384	1,536,904	628,936	2,177,940
1841.....	50,705	21,635	95,111	54,860	6,388	229,699	1,231,334	403,411	1,634,945
1842.....	119,827	43,968	45,360	24,391	6,553	239,077	1,160,389	523,171	1,683,560
1843.....	178,228	34,500	102,996	47,622	8,318	371,654	1,703,048	675,827	2,378,875
1844.....	84,164	34,426	99,319	55,122	14,714	288,355	1,445,727	594,683	2,030,410
1845.....	77,896	28,222	88,531	36,240	20,053	251,251	1,636,015	758,488	2,394,503
1846, 9 months	42,644	97,840	56,604	24,698	30,902	252,718	1,590,294	510,243	2,100,587

This table, in connection with what we have said in relation to bank capital, evolves a fact of vast importance to the planting interest. In the three years 1835 to 1838, over \$60,000,000 of capital was applied to the production of cotton mostly, bringing into culture over 12,000,000 acres of most prolific land, stimulating a great production,

and, of course, reducing the price, bringing ruin on the planters, as well as insolvency on the banks. Now it appears that the effect of this operation was, to cause production so far to outrun consumption as to reduce prices below what would yield a profit to Atlantic planters. These effects of large purchases of land apparently reached their *maximum* in 1843, when the new States produced 1,703,048 bales, and the total crop was larger than ever before, or than it has been since. The production of the Atlantic States in 1846 was nearly the same as in 1833, while that of the new States has been tripled, but it would appear that they have now reached their maximum yield, as have the Atlantic States under usual circumstances, and that the aggregate average production is below the consumption. In short, that the low prices growing out of the overaction of the years 1835-7 have passed away, and that henceforth, prices must advance, and depend more upon the will of the planter than as heretofore on that of the manufacturer. Many causes have doubtless contracted the cotton yield of late years; as the extension of sugar planting under the tariff of 1812, the appropriation of more land to food than formerly, and the emigration to Texas. The supplies from Texas will, in all probability, not progress as fast as the European consumption of cotton: as, for instance, in the German Customs Union, the consumption of raw cotton in the five years ending with 1841, was 22,509,100 pounds; and in the year 1845, 49,937,275 pounds, an increase of 27,328,175 pounds, equal to 69,000 bales in four years.

At a recent session of the Prussian Diet, a member called for a protection on linens because of the depressed state of that trade: this was opposed, and the decay of the linen trade shown to grow out of the increase in the use of cottons. From these general data, it results that the cotton culture must be profitable in the years of largest supply; and when the crop is short, the prices rise to a level that will realize for the small quantity as much money as for the usual crop.

The consumption of cotton in England has been reduced this year by the condition of the food market, but not to an extent equal to the diminished supply. The position of the market for the three leading points of London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, is as follows:

	1845.	1846.	1847.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Stock, January 1st, - - - -	897,060	1 055 270	545 790
Importation, Jan. 1 to June 30, -	1 238,206	742,839	701,967
Supply, - - - - -	2,135 266	1,798 109	1,247 757
Export, - - - - -	60,300	91 800	87 200
Net supply, - - - - -	2,074 966	1,706 309	1,160 557
Stock, June 30, - - - - -	1,244 700	930 800	569 900
Consumed, - - - - -	830 266	775 509	590 657

The consumption was diminished, it appears, 184,852 bales for the six months, and the stock decreased 361,900 bales. A continuance of this process will exhaust the stock in eight months. While this large diminution has been going on in the raw material, the exports do not appear materially to have decreased, showing that the decline

took place in home consumption, by reason of the high price in food. The exports of cotton goods from Great Britain for the first six months of these years have been as follows :

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING JUNE 30.

	Yarns. lbs.	Plain Cotton. Yards.	Printed and Dyed. Yards.	Total. Yards.	Total. Value.
1844	55 044,134	276,722,671	152,080,368	428,803 039	.....
1845	54 692 551	300 638,150	153,338,502	453,376,650	£10,289 678
1846	64 159 568	291,921,039	128,087,137	420 008,176	10 426,227
1847	48,013,703	268 583 824	147,118 702	415,702 526	9,820,772

The decline in the export of yarns has been to the north of Europe, and grows out of the depression in business there, arising from the dearth of bread. The increase in the export of printed goods arises entirely from the demand for the U. States and Brazils, as follows :

	EXPORTS—PLAIN.			EXPORTS—DYED.		
	To U. States. Yards.	To Brazils. Yards.	Total. Yards.	To U. States. Yards.	To Brazils. Yards.	Total. Yards.
1846	6,113,023	29 881,632	291 921 039	6,359 608	18,664 960	128 087,137
1847	18,569,183	42,184 678	268,583,824	18,872 100	30 190,240	147,118,702
Increase,	12,456,160	12,303,046		12,512,492	11,525,280	19 031 565
Decrease, - - - - -			23 337 215			

The decrease in the export of plain cottons is near 50,000,000 yards, or near 17 per cent., to all places except the U. States and Brazils. There is also a diminished export of dyed goods, but to a lesser extent, and compensated for by the U. States' and Brazils' trade. This trade has resulted almost directly from the large importation of sugar and coffee, and of U. States breadstuffs. When the U. States spring trade opened, and orders reached Lancashire for goods, an increased animation was perceptible. The number of hands out of work at the end of May was 12,167, and 6,628 on short time ; at the end of June there were 8,671 out of work, and 5,021 on short time. The new factory bill, reducing the hours of labor, has come into operation. The great feature of the market appears to have been, however, that the prices of goods have not advanced with that of raw cotton, consequently there was a loss in manufacturing. At the latest dates, however, it began to be apprehended that the next crop will not exceed the last, and some advance in goods was obtained. It had been hoped that the high prices of cotton would enhance the supplies from Brazils, Egypt, and India, but this anticipation was not realized, showing the utter dependence upon the U. States supplies. Should the English harvest, under these circumstances, prove such as materially to reduce the price of food, in the face of a U. States crop, which may not exceed that just delivered, say 1,800,000 bales, the price of cotton may run very high.

The condition of the north-eastern States is somewhat similar to that of the new cotton States, inasmuch as that their rapid settlement, a few years since, served so to augment the quantities of farm produce, as to reduce the price to a level that would not pay for transportation ; by which means, the stocks accumulating in the country were very large, and far beyond the highest estimates—a fact that was clearly evinced when the demand from abroad raised prices so as



to make the most distant stocks available. In June and July 1846, prices of breadstuffs were lower in the United States than perhaps ever before known, and had been so for some time. As an indication, we give the following table of prices in New York :

TABLE SHOWING THE PRICE OF GENESEE FLOUR IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN EACH MONTH, FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS :

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
1825..	\$6 62½	\$6 87½	\$7 12½	\$7 00	\$7 12½	\$7 00	\$7 35	\$7 12½	\$6 50	\$6 87½	\$7 00	\$6 62½
1826..	6 25	6 00	6 12½	6 25	6 50	6 25	5 87½	5 50	5 25	5 62½	5 62½	5 87½
1827..	5 25	5 37½	5 25	5 25	5 12½	5 12½	5 25	5 00	5 12	5 25	5 12½	5 12½
1828..	5 25	5 12½	5 25	5 87½	4 62½	4 87½	4 75	4 50	4 62½	4 87½	5 12½	5 12½
1829..	5 12½	6 00	5 50	5 75	5 12½	4 75	4 50	4 62½	4 68	4 75	5 25	5 62½
1830..	5 25	5 12½	5 00	4 75	4 62½	4 56½	4 62½	5 00	5 75	6 25	7 62½	7 37½
1831..	5 37½	8 50	8 12½	7 25	6 25	6 75	5 87½	5 37½	5 50	5 75	5 31½	5 37½
1832..	5 12½	4 75	4 62½	4 75	4 87½	4 87½	4 87½	5 00	5 62½	5 37½	5 25	5 19½
1833..	5 75	6 12½	6 75	6 87½	6 00	5 50	5 37½	5 12½	5 25	5 62½	5 75	6 00
1834..	6 37½	6 50	5 62½	6 12½	5 37½	5 62½	5 75	6 00	5 87	5 87½	6 00	6 37½
1835..	6 00	5 75	5 50	6 75	5 62½	5 75	5 87½	5 62½	5 75	5 50	5 68½	5 62½
1836..	5 50	5 37½	5 12½	4 87½	4 75	4 81½	4 87½	5 00	5 25	5 25	5 19½	4 87½
1837..	5 12½	5 25	5 50	5 62½	5 75	6 12½	6 62½	6 50	5 75	5 93½	6 25	7 50
1838..	7 25	7 50	7 37	7 50	6 75	7 12½	7 12½	7 00	7 75	8 50	9 50	10 00
1839..	10 12½	11 00	11 25	10 75	9 00	9 50	9 75	9 50	9 62½	8 25	8 50	8 00
1840..	8 75	8 25	8 00	8 25	7 50	7 75	7 25	7 12½	7 62	8 62½	8 50	8 62½
1841..	8 87½	8 93½	9 00	8 50	7 75	6 87½	6 31½	6 50	6 75	6 12½	6 87½	6 25
1842..	5 87½	6 37½	5 75	5 62½	5 12½	4 75	4 62½	5 00	5 00	4 87½	5 00	4 62½
1843..	4 93½	4 87½	4 75	4 83½	4 81½	5 00	5 37½	5 87½	6 50	6 25	6 00	6 37½
1844..	5 87½	6 43½	6 12½	6 25	5 87½	6 12½	5 93½	5 81½	4 93	4 50	4 25	4 87½
1845..	4 56½	4 37½	5 75	5 62½	5 00	5 12½	5 62½	5 00	4 81	5 56½	4 75	4 62½
1846..	4 62½	4 81½	4 93½	4 90½	4 62½	4 62½	4 31½	4 31½	4 18	4 37½	4 87½	4 62½
1847..	4 68½	4 84½	4 81½	4 75	4 62½	4 50	4 64½	4 31½	4 75	4 87½	6 25	6 87½
1848..	5 75	5 62½	5 50	5 43½	5 68½	4 84½	4 12½	4 18½	4 18	5 64½	6 00	5 31½
1849..	6 50	6 87½	7 12½	7 68½	7 25	9 50	6 50	5 62½				

This table shows that flour, as an index to other provisions and farm produce, is lower in the Atlantic cities in the summer months than at other seasons of the year for many seasons ; and that throughout the three years 1844-5-6, the prices were lower than in any of the preceding 20 years. It is always the effect of low prices to discourage production, and of high prices to stimulate greater industry ; consequently receipts were not large at the seaports for the first four months of 1846, and it was reasonable to suppose that no great exertions had been made to produce large quantities. At the latter end of September, 1846, a foreign demand sprang up which caused the prices to advance month by month, and which has maintained them at rates higher for the first seven months of 1847 than for any period since 1837. The quantities shipped from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from the first September, 1846, to August first, 1847, as compared with quantities exported for the fiscal year ending July 1846, are as follows :

BREADSTUFFS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1846.			1847.		
	To G. B.	Total.	Value.	To Gr. Britain & Ireland.	Value.	
Flour,	1,015,244	2,289,476	\$11,668,669	2,773,421	\$17,827,236	
Corn meal,	50,164	298,790	945,081	795,583	3,082,332	
Wheat,	984,398	1,613,795	1,681,975	3,095,698	3,869,622	
Corn,	1,192,680	1,826,068	1,186,663	15,496,275	12,397,020	
Rye,				77,552	62,042	
Oats,	142,694	638,221	114,792	435,423	217,711	
Barley,				271,103	149,102	
Total Value,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$15,497,180	\$37,605,095	
Add Freights,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,313,654	7,913,016	
Total,	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	\$17,810,834	\$45,518,111	

These figures for 1847 comprehend the shipments to Great Britain only, and the value is fixed at the average market price at the place of shipment, and the freights at average rates. It will be remembered, however, the produce realized in sales abroad a much larger sum than its export value here given. This export value however, independent of freight, represents the increased sales of the farming interest. The amount however is to be swollen by the increased price caused by the foreign demand, paid by the commercial and manufacturing consumers on what they purchase. This will swell the credits of the agricultural States to near \$50,000,000 more than last year. This is represented by an amount of internal bills drawn against these credits; and as the purchases of goods have not kept pace with these enhanced profits, the exchanges have everywhere been low and steady, and for a longer time than usual in favor of New Orleans—the pivot of Eastern and Western exchanges—and against the Atlantic States. Instead of having borrowed \$50,000,000 as in former years, the West and South have earned it this.

In immediate connection with this subject, however, is the state of banking affairs; a few years since it was the fashion to suppose that there could be no exports of produce without large banking facilities. The following table from official sources, shows the condition of banks throughout the Union Jan. 1st, 1840, and near the 1st Jan. last:

## BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1840.			1847.		
	Loans.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Circulation.	Specie.
Maine,	\$5,901,610	\$1,224,658	\$195,699	\$5,269,008	\$2,241,846	\$262,237
N. Hampshire,	4,524,626	1,439,519	179,754	3,015,139	1,375,985	126,679
Vermont,	2,888,812	1,966,812	129,319	2,449,678	1,559,832	89,206
Massachusetts,	44,967,749	7,875,322	1,838,272	51,326,114	14,501,914	3,051,755
Rhode Island,	12,121,291	1,630,047	428,762	14,154,267	3,534,309	280,158
Connecticut,	10,428,630	2,325,539	499,032	12,781,857	4,437,631	462,165
New York,	68,057,067	14,220,304	6,990,529	75,237,632	22,268,522	8,048,381
New Jersey,	4,933,780	1,415,708	414,807	6,170,469	2,553,188	588,790
Pennsylvania,	71,646,434	16,034,497	4,267,676	31,897,359	11,230,092	4,000,000
Maryland,	13,593,642	3,079,241	1,319,559	12,542,388	2,868,451	2,156,049
Delaware,	1,488,289	770,487	117,500	1,494,629	578,974	116,073
Virginia,	15,596,776	6,707,701	1,889,568	15,348,483	6,968,819	2,487,591
N. Carolina,	5,047,528	2,246,181	586,628	5,043,842	3,088,030	1,339,928
S. Carolina,	18,347,002	4,439,404	1,847,498	15,640,284	4,429,527	966,012
Georgia,	14,439,752	3,017,348	1,424,233	5,549,232	2,471,264	1,104,235
Alabama,	18,336,007	3,512,851	1,200,607	2,194,916	1,445,906	1,165,272
Louisiana,	45,841,389	6,998,704	3,397,379	22,581,640	3,549,763	6,558,712
Kentucky,	10,522,464	3,940,333	1,261,500	10,249,519	5,710,994	2,617,955
Tennessee,	10,784,409	2,095,157	931,907	9,945,280	4,623,322	1,388,979
Missouri,	2,077,841	410,740	562,902	2,449,343	1,743,220	1,554,264
Indiana,	4,581,486	2,985,370	1,021,490	3,596,391	3,336,533	1,003,647
Ohio,	13,414,087	4,607,127	1,752,446	10,936,661	7,281,029	2,026,551
Michigan,	2,152,954	261,296	42,784	733,389	187,898	76,995
Florida,	5,236,293	519,290	46,188	none.	- - -	- - -
Arkansas,	3,956,636	1,139,120	227,867	"	- - -	- - -
Mississippi,	48,333,728	15,171,639	867,977	"	- - -	- - -
Illinois,	5,930,258	3,724,092	756,964	"	- - -	- - -
Wisconsin,	133,670	109,185	41,397	"	- - -	- - -

Total, - - - 465,384,220 111,907,822 35,041,114 320,603,320 111,987,779 41,474,637

It was thought that if wheat would grow without the aid of bank paper, it could not be sold without its aid. The commerce of New Or-

leans for the last few years is a practical refutation of the notion. Since banking in the Valley of the Mississippi has comparatively perished, the quantity of produce seeking New Orleans has advanced in an immense ratio. The effect of bank facilities is not to aid the sales of produce, but to enhance the purchase of goods. It is the facilities given to storekeepers to enable them to buy on credit and sell on time, waiting until "next crop," that produces revulsions.

The loans and circulation of the New England States, it will be observed, have increased considerably, particularly those of Massachusetts. The stimulus given to manufacturing movements by the tariff of 1842, called for more paper in that section, and the result is seen in the tables; a similar influence prevailed in New York, aided by the operation of the new banking law. The circulation of New England and New York was as follows:

	New England & New York.	All other.	Total.
1840,	\$30,673,551	\$81,234,272	\$111,907,822
1847,	49,920,038	62,067,741	111,987,779
Increase,	\$19,246,487		\$78,957
Decrease,	- - - - -	\$19,166,531	

Notwithstanding the increased commerce of the rest of the Union, the circulation has greatly diminished, and at no point is the great change so visible as at New Orleans. The bank loans on the Valley were, it appears, as follows:

## BANK LOANS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

	1840.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease.
Louisiana,	\$45,841,389	\$22,581,640	- - -	\$23,259,749
Kentucky,	10,522,464	10,249,519	- - -	272,945
Tennessee,	10,784,409	9,945,280	- - -	839,129
Missouri,	2,077,841	2,449,343	\$371,502	
Mississippi,	48,333,728	none.	- - -	48,333,728
Arkansas,	3,956,636	"	- - -	3,956,636
Illinois,	5,930,258	"	- - -	5,930,258
Indiana,	4,581,486	3,596,391	- - -	985,095
Ohio,	13,414,087	10,936,661	- - -	2,477,426
Total, - -	\$145,442,298	\$59,758,634		\$85,683,464

Notwithstanding this large decrease in bank facilities, the value of produce delivered at New Orleans and from the New York canals at tide water, has been as follows:

	1841-2.	1842-3.	1843-4.	1844-5.	1845-6.
Delivered from N. Y. Canals,	\$27,225,322	22,751,013	28,453,403	34,183,167	51,105,256
Delivered at N. Orleans,	45,716,045	53,728,054	60,094,716	57,199,122	77,193,464
Total, - - -	\$72,941,367	76,479,067	88,551,124	91,382,289	128,298,720

The banking of the Western States has fallen off two-thirds, and their exports have doubled. The increase at New Orleans, comparatively without banking aid, was \$32,000,000, and down the Erie canal \$24,000,000. The values for the present year will be immensely larger. It is obvious that a large and increasing trade like this must earn capital, and as we have seen, a sum equal to \$50,000,000 in the rise in farm produce alone, has been transferred to those States. The favorable state of the foreign exchanges growing out of these exports, has brought very considerable sums in specie into the country, which,

following the ownership of the produce, has passed into use, supplying the vacuum which the failure of rotten banks created in the circulation. The operations of the Federal Government have latterly tended to facilitate this result. It is a maxim of the laws of trade that where an article is wanted, it will find its way in spite of all opposition. Any one that looks upon the table of banking operations will readily understand that almost the first want in the Valley of the Mississippi after the revulsion had swept away the banks and their paper, was a currency. Banks did not exist—specie was requisite. The want of a currency uniformly makes itself felt in the low prices of goods, which is another mode of expressing a high price for coin. Hence the returns for the large exports sold abroad naturally come in specie as the best remittance. As however foreign coins are of little value as a currency, the importation does not affect the circulation unless they pass through the mint into general channels of trade. The amount of importation has been for several years as follows :

## IMPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

	Bullion.		Coin.		Total.	United States Coinage.	Product U. S. Mines.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.			
1840	277,127	469,434	2,812,030	5,328,222	8,872,813	3,426,632	426,185
1841	137,749	274,225	1,131,700	3,444,959	4,988,633	2,240,321	542,117
1842	56,335	39,458	700,929	3,290,264	4,087,016	4,190,754	777,097
1843	100,835	142,190	16,955,602	5,111,699	22,320,335	11,967,831	1,045,445
1844	83,150	208,693	1,510,154	4,008,431	5,810,428	7,687,767	967,200
1845	66,103	41,275	752,747	3,210,117	1,070,432	5,668,595	1,008,327
1846	14,150	33,579	895,263	2,833,740	1,777,732	6,633,965	1,113,357
1847	Estimated,	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,000,000	8,000,000*	- - -

Total, 731,479 1,208,853 24,769,425 27,227,432 73,927,409 49,815,695 5,879,728

The coinage of the precious metals was a matter of difficulty until the present year, inasmuch as that the mint is at Philadelphia, while the chief arrivals of coins are at Boston and New York. As all that arrives was the property of merchants, and fulfilled their object when deposited in banks, there was no incentive to incur the expense and delay of sending it to the mint. In January, 1847, the Independent Treasury came into operation, and a large portion of the specie that arrives passes into the hands of the government for duties. The Secretary has promptly caused to be transferred all the foreign coin so received to the mint: hence the large coinage of the first six months of 1847. The United States mines now average more than one million per annum, and are augmenting their yield. By these means the channels of circulation are becoming filled with American coin, affording a broader and safer basis for mercantile credits than has hitherto been presented. The whole coinage of the U. S. has been as follows :

## GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

	Charlotte, N. C.	Dahlgren, Ga.	New Orleans.	Philadelphia.	Total.
1793 to 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	72,085,530	72,085,530
1838 " 1841	507,025	517,990	1,859,693	10,429,664	72,085,530
1842 - - -	174,508	309,647	1,295,750	2,426,351	4,190,754
1843 - - -	272,064	570,000	4,568,000	6,530,043	11,940,187
1844 - - -	147,210	488,600	4,208,500	2,843,457	7,687,767
1845 - - -	- - -	501,795	1,750,000	3,416,800	5,668,595
1846 - - -	76,965	449,727	2,483,800	3,623,443	6,633,965
Total, - -	1,177,772	2,057,839	16,165,743	101,355,288	120,921,170

\* Coinage for six months; and for July, at New Orleans, it was \$2,000,000.



Of this \$120,921,170 here coined, \$110,000,000 has been imported into the country, and the gold \$50,000,000, mostly from England. In the year 1843, \$15,000,000 gold, was brought from England, and this year there has been \$20,000,000 derived from the same source, with prospects of a further quantity.

It is obvious that the state of exchanges for this coming year must depend upon the state of the English money market; and the indication is that this will by no means be so easy as last year. The large railroad expenditures have promoted a great consumption of England's available capital, viz. stocks of produce, raw materials, and food; she has now a less amount of these on hand than ever before at the commencement of a new business year, while her stock of bullion is £7,000,000 less than in September, 1846. At the beginning of June she stood in relation to grain in warehouse and bullion in bank as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.	Total of all grain.	Bullion, in B. g.
June 5, 1846 . .	1,476,922	106,784	175,653	371,251	2,225,710	15,337,726
" 16, 1847 . .	10,780	1,012	3,919	8,708	27,694	10,511,597
	1,466,142	105,772	171,704	362,543	2,199,016	4,826,129

England, in common with Western Europe, was very short of food last year, and each imported the following quantities:

ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	
	qrs.	1846. July 1 to Jan. 1	1847. Jan. 1 to July 1
June 5, to Jan. 5 . .	3,265,884		2,542,229
Jan. 5 to June 5 . .	3,426,825		6,291,055
Total	qrs. 6,692,709		hec. 8,833,284
" in bushels	53,541,672		25,174,869

Thus far in the present year the crops promise well, but France, Belgium and England continue corn free of duty, and they have imported in the first six months of 1847 as follows:

			in bushels.
England, Jan. 5 to June 5	qrs. 3,426,825		27,414,600
France, " 5 to July 1	hec. 6,291,055		17,829,512
Belgium, " 1 " 1	kil. 54,762,528		2,017,086
Total			bush. 47,241,197

As the season has advanced Belgium has bought less or about two-thirds of the quantity she took in the same time last year. The chances are that under the best circumstances England will want as much foreign food as she did last year. Her average prices, July 10, as compared with 1846, were as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1846	52.3	27.5	23.7	33.1	36.11	34.7	24.6
1847	82.3	48.8	31.11	61.9	53.0	55.10	53.0

No matter whence England buys her supplies, she must pay for them, and her ability to pay for a quantity, in any degree proportioned to that consumed by her last year, is to be doubted. The quantity imported added to the stock on hand at the commencement of the year reached near 9,000,000 quarters of grain of all kinds, worth near £27,000,000 or \$120,000,000; while the large consumption of foreign breadstuffs, the stocks of raw materials, and other produce, have been

diminished, and the export trade is languishing. The value of the leading manufactures exported in the five months ending June 5, was as follows:—

## EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN JAN. 5 TO JUNE 5.

	1845.	1846.	1847.
Cottons .....	£10,289,868	10,426,227	9,820,772
Linen .....	1,759,516	1,510,837	1,495,636
Silks .....	297,712	349,433	404,502
Woolens .....	3,464,086	2,722,443	3,110,568
All others .....	5,297,528	5,610,904	5,983,894
Total	£21,009,710	20,619,844	20,815,372

To increase the exports of manufactured goods, larger importations of raw materials will be necessary, and the sales to Europe are small. The chief support of the manufacturing markets during the past spring has been the demand for goods from the United States and Brazils. The influx of coin into this country had naturally stimulated an increased demand for goods, which began to take effect in May, and this will increase if the exports of produce to England continues. The European demand for manufactures, on the other hand, was injured by the high prices of food throughout the continent. The volume of the currency in western Europe was greatly depleted through the same causes that drew so largely upon England, and as prices of food are falling in France and Belgium, while those of England remain high, with adverse exchanges, the prospect is that a drain of specie for Europe will take place to an extent that may produce convulsion in England. It is obvious that any severe money pressure in Great Britain must powerfully affect prices and check the advance in produce, while it will accelerate the exports of manufactures to this country, under which operation the federal revenues may reasonably be expected to increase. The following is a quarterly statement of the revenue for the last year:

## UNITED STATES REVENUE, 1847.

	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	March 31.	June 30.	Total.
Customs .....	6,152,000	3,645,965	6,300,000	7,065,000	23,162,965
Lands .....	640,000	399,545	240,000	1,053,650	2,333,195
Miscell. ....	17,000	16,000	17,000	13,500	63,500
Loans .....	1,953,953	7,359,750	7,510,950	12,272,900	29,097,553
	\$8,762,953	11,421,260	14,067,950	20,405,050	\$54,657,213

The land revenues have greatly increased under the stimulus given to agriculture by the high prices of farm produce. The custom revenues have fallen short of the estimates of the Secretary for the year, which were \$27,835,731, or \$4,672,766 more than the actual returns as above. This is to be reduced, however, by some \$1,500,000 due on goods imported within the year and remaining in warehouse. The operations of the warehouse at the port of New York have been as follows:

## UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, PORT OF NEW YORK.

	Bonded.	Duties.	Withdrawn.	Duties.	On hand.	Duties.
August to Jan.	4,723,709	1,421,957	3,522,793	1,072,508	1,210,916	349,449
Jan. to April	1,398,829	426,923	830,865	240,028	567,964	186,905
April to June 30	1,500,000	520,000	900,000	300,000	600,000	220,000
	\$7,622,538	2,368,880	5,253,658	1,612,536	2,378,880	796,354

There is here \$800,000 duties accrued during the year, which were not available to the treasury, and reduced the receipts by so much below the estimates. The main reason for the customs being so small has been what we have above referred to, viz. the want of currency at the West, which has caused specie to be a better remittance than goods, notwithstanding the lower duties and the lower prices of exchange, which have averaged four per cent. below par, and in consequence have been so much in favor of the importer of goods. The average duties collected on the dutiable imports has been 26 per cent. against 31 per cent. last year, a reduction of 5 per cent. only—the lower price of exchange has been four per cent., making really a difference of 9 per cent. in favor of the importation of goods, yet from various causes the markets have been so sluggish that specie has been the best remittance. As we have seen above, however, specie is likely to become dear in England and cheap in the United States, and the fact will be shown in lower prices for goods there, and higher rates, inducing larger imports and swelling the revenues.

The continuance of the Mexican war has caused a severe drain upon the specie in the country, but it is probable that some arrangement may be entered into with the English mining companies by which the metals they produce may be turned to the use of the army. The silver mine at Mexico is mostly on English account, and transmitted at great risk and expense, paying a government tax, to the coast, whence it is shipped to England. In England it is not money nor a legal tender; but mere merchandise sold at 4s. 11½d. per ounce, mostly for the French market, where it is the national standard. Instead of going through all this process, it is palpably to the advantage of all parties to exchange it in Mexico for United States government bills. These latter may at New Orleans be turned into sterling bills at lower rates, and become money on their arrival in England. By such an operation the army would amply be supplied with specie without drawing a dollar from the United States. Unless some such operation can be entered into, the future will not promise well for the continuance of an easy money market, inasmuch as that there is but little prospect of peace, and the public mind seems settling down to the necessity of a permanent occupation of the country, if not as a territory of the United States, at least with a force sufficient to sustain any government that is disposed to be peaceable, and to draw the expense from Mexico.

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#### ART. IV.—THE TRUE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

SYSTEMS OF LEGISLATION—INCORPORATIONS—MONOPOLIES—RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNED—ABUSES OF POWER—FAVORITISM AND PRIVILEGED CLASSES—THE PRICE OF LIBERTY AND THE DUTY OF AMERICANS.

ENJOYING, as we do, in a higher degree, perhaps, than any other people, political, social, and religious freedom, it is fit that we should frequently recur to the principles or fundamental laws which secure these inestimable privileges to us.

In these United States we have practically declared that all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people—that the people have the inherent right to establish and regulate their own form and mode of government.

At the inception of our government these principles were regarded as fundamental; and the declaration of our independence assumes “that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

During the seventy years now past since these great principles of social and political government were proclaimed to the world, what discoveries have the people of the United States made in the progress and maturity of legislative government? What have we done toward the establishment of wise and just laws, and in the maintenance of their stability? Is the American legislator grounded on any true philosophy? Do we not enact laws, and repeal them—and condemn to-day what we sanctioned yesterday?

These are questions of great importance to the American people, and concern our individual security, and the perpetuity of our government.

In what we are about to submit we shall endeavor to show that in all that relates to social, as well as political government, we should conform to *natural truth*.

If Infinite wisdom has ordained the employment of human means, human faculties for the attainment of happiness, and invited their activity by surrounding them with the means of employment and gratification—*human* wisdom has but one work to perform, and that is to reduce the means of happiness to possession according to the natural design. When we look to government as a means of security or guaranty for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it behoves us to know *ourselves*, and our true relation to our fellow-men, and to external nature. In the pursuit of such an object all truth necessarily becomes natural truth—all rights natural rights—all wrongs natural wrongs. Our business should be to *perceive, discover*, not to create. We can create neither good nor evil. We cannot confer rights nor create wrongs. We can only sanction what is good and right, and forbid what is wrong, in conformity with natural laws.

“Those rights,” says Blackstone, the learned commentator upon the common law, “which God and nature have established, and therefore called natural rights, such as *life* and *liberty*, need not the aid of human laws to be more effectually invested in every man than they are. On the contrary, no human legislation has power to abridge or destroy them, unless the owner shall commit some act that amounts to a forfeiture.”

The language just quoted expresses, with great clearness, the view which we wish to present in these preliminary remarks, namely, that all just laws are merely declaratory of our natural rights—that just laws do not create, but enforce these rights—the right depending not upon the law, but the law rather upon the right itself.



And farther, we shall endeavor to maintain that all laws should be merely declaratory of natural rights and natural wrongs; and that whatever is indifferent to the laws of nature should be left unnoticed by human legislation; and that legislative tyranny begins wherever there is a departure from these simple rules of government.

It is a favorite doctrine, we are well aware, with most writers (and perhaps without exception) upon fundamental law, that every individual, substantially, bargains with society, upon becoming a member of it, to surrender a portion of his *natural rights*, for certain acquired rights or advantages which society or the laws of government may confer. This doctrine, it is true, has never been satisfactorily defined, at least not to our apprehension. But taking it in the broad sense in which it is laid down, and in view of what must follow, as a necessary consequence or result of such a principle, we must dissent, totally dissent from any such doctrine. It is, in our humble judgment, conceived in error, and in direct conflict with the true principles and philosophy of society and human government. It is, in fact, but one of many ingenious apologies of Tyranny for its usurpation of our natural rights. This doctrine admits the concession of some of our rights, but points us to society and its municipal laws, and the benefits which may accrue therefrom, as a remuneration for what we have granted away.

But is the exchange equal? Is the compensation we receive adequate for what we ceded away? Has not society and government, in carrying this doctrine into practice, all the advantage of the individual? Every proper benefit assumed to be conferred under this doctrine the individual possessed before, and had, and continues to have, notwithstanding society and its laws, a full and perfect right to their enjoyment. And we shall discover, when we properly consider this matter, that the supposed benefit which society and its laws promise and assume to confer, is but a *natural right* conferred by Divine wisdom and goodness, and which neither society nor government can take away. But tyranny and wrong can never be sustained without error and deception as their allies, and the doctrine which we have briefly noticed is one of their most subtle pretenses. Nature, in fact, confers all rights enjoyed by the human family; and we shall endeavor to show that the only business—the true use of laws should be to protect them.

This leads us to consider, more particularly, the *true function of government*, to which we shall, with the indulgence of our readers, address ourself.

Government emanates from the moral attributes of mankind. It is a thing of moral necessity, and its power and obligation are of a moral kind. There is a necessity for government, arising from the disparity which exists in the powers and faculties of the different individuals of the human family. If you select a single individual, distinguished for high intellectual gifts and strong moral emotions, and suppose him to have cultivated all the powers of his mind to a high degree, you would have a man who needs no human supervision, in order to perform toward his fellow-man all that the wisest and best government would ordain. Suppose, then, a nation to be constituted of men with the same intellectual and moral endow-

ments as himself, such a people would be "*a law unto themselves*," needing no coercion from without, but each individual would be urged by the spontaneous impulses of his own nature to do right. Society presents us with many such characters.

"If men," says Vattel, "were always equally wise, just, and equitable, the law of nature would doubtless be sufficient for society. But ignorance, the illusions of self-love, and the violence of the passions, too often render these social laws ineffectual. Thus we see that all well-governed nations feel the necessity of positive laws." The regulations of government must be adapted to men as they are found to exist. A large share of the members composing the social body is constituted of persons in infancy and youth—periods in human life when the faculties are not perfected or matured. These must be regarded as defective characters, and their restraint is necessary for the safety of its members. Again, we find that the faculties of adult individuals vary indefinitely. All are alike, but unequal. Uniformity of kind but inequality of powers, seems to be the rule of nature in forming the characters and appointing the destiny of the various members of the human family. It is easy to perceive the disparity in the physical proportions and strength of different individuals. Their intellectual and moral powers vary no less, as is abundantly established by experience and observation throughout the world. The same divine hand which made "*one star to differ from another star in glory*," has made one man to differ from another in the strength and activity of his various moral forces. All may rise upward in the intellectual and moral scale from their starting point; but he whom nature has favored most, may, and will retain his advantage to the end. Why this intellectual and moral diversity obtains among men it is not our business to inquire: we may as well ask why one is beautiful and another ugly—one weak, another strong—one tall, another short. It is so; let us not cavil at the fact, but conform to it. All may find satisfaction in the reflection that we are men, rather than animals—that we are created with ennobling attributes, rather than mere animal instincts. It is the part of wisdom to acquiesce in all the works of Divine goodness, and with the philosopher and poet agree that "*whatever is, is right*," applying it as intended, doubtless, to the constitution of nature, and not to the moral actions of men.

It is the great precept of nature, "that men shall pursue their own true and substantial happiness." And a distinguished writer says "that the law of nature being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe—in all countries and at all times: *no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this*—and such of them as are valid derive all their force and all their authority mediately or immediately from this original." A government which proceeds upon the true basis, will impose no restraint upon the individual, which his own moral perceptions do not sanction. Under such a government an individual should feel no restraint, but that of his own enlightened nature. The law of nature and the law of his own mind would present the same limits to his actions. In such case government would more direct him than he the government. The obligations of law

and of humanity would be to him one and the same. All laws, therefore, should merely respond to the demands of humanity. They should emanate from the true wants and moral emotions of the human mind—they should prescribe such limits to human actions as man's proper nature prescribes to itself. They should sustain its great harmony, allay its fears, foster its benevolence, and perfect its justice—they should point the high road to happiness and close the gates of groveling instinct and base desire. They should prescribe *that* as the rule of human conduct, which the enlightened intellect and morality write down in the inner man—sanctioning what these sanction, and forbidding what these forbid.

Such laws would be in harmony with our superior and proper nature, and our statute book would become the enlightened expression of our will. Then truly could it be said that the citizen, "*although loyal, would still be free—obedient and yet independent.*"

We maintain, therefore, that there is a fundamental law—the law of our moral constitutions—to which the framework of government and all human legislation shall conform.

Written constitutions are too often regarded with as profound reverence as if they were the offspring of Divine inspiration—we are taught that they are sacred and inviolable—we are stimulated to bring all laws to their high test. To this we do not object, provided the constitutions we are called upon to observe and reverence, are modeled upon proper principles; but if they are founded in error they afford no correct test, and are not entitled to respect.

The several States of this Union acknowledged the principles we have stated, in the adoption of their several constitutions. They have admitted that the people are the source of all legitimate authority, and that government derives its powers only from the consent of the governed. They have declared that the true function of government is to secure the happiness of those living under its influence, and that when it fails to accomplish this object its authority ceases.

If laws are just and equitable, mankind would do as much violence to their own natures as to the laws, in neglecting or refusing to obey them. A government proceeding on these principles cannot and should not be called "*a necessary evil*"—it is a necessary good. A just government is as precious to all properly constituted minds, as a good name or virtue. Its laws would be regarded as written virtue; its aims those of truth and justice.

If the views we have presented are correct, it will follow as a natural consequence that the laws of a just government should be *general in their scope and application—equal and impartial to all.* This proposition may be illustrated and enforced, as well perhaps as in any other way, by stating it hypothetically.

It has been assumed in what has already been said, that the great precept of nature is, that we *shall pursue our true and substantial happiness.*

If this be the aim of all mankind (and truly we could wish for none other), and if our happiness depends upon the same rule of intellectual and moral action, then the rule prescribing or limiting that course of action should be the same for all men.

The enlightened world has long been grasping at the principle

which is embodied in this simple proposition. It is this principle which impels patriots and statesmen everywhere to demand that the equality of all men shall be acknowledged and recognized by the laws which are enacted for their protection and government. Not the equality of men's physical, moral or intellectual powers—but equality of rights—equality of privileges—equality in the social and political compact.

And we here take occasion to remark, that the doctrine of human equality of which we have spoken is not always correctly understood (as the people of the United States have abundant cause to lament with shame and confusion) by those who assent to it. As we understand it, and as we wish others to understand it, legal equality exists and only exists, where the laws create no factitious greatness, confer no partial privileges and deny no natural rights. So that if the laws be adapted to human wants, and affect all alike, then all men are equally regarded, protected or punished, and legal equality is established. But notwithstanding legal equality may exist, the *inequalities* arising from the disparity of men's physical and moral constitutions will still exist. Some will still hold advantage over others; but this advantage will be attributable to the laws of their organization and not to human laws.

So far as human legislation goes, it should leave men as it found them—strong if they were strong before—and weak if they were weak. Legislation should guaranty the *freedom* of our nature, but not the powers of it. It should confer neither rights, nor privileges, nor powers, but should only protect all, and all alike. It is not the fault of legislation that some are still weak, as it is not the boast of the law that others are strong. No higher merit can be claimed for the most perfect system of laws, than that they have followed nature—that they have not and cannot confer the rights of men, but that they protect and defend them—that they do not bestow power and privileges to any man or class of men, but that they preserve free from destruction the proper exercise of men's faculties and ennobling attributes. In short, government has nothing to bestow upon anyone; it can only serve to protect men in what they have. We come into society and under the protection of government, with the capital which God has given us, and all we ask or have a right to ask is *free trade*. It is not the province of the state to provide capital for the business in which we choose to engage—nor to furnish credit when credit shall be either convenient or necessary. We need and only have the right to ask, *protection* in what we have, be it much or little.

Such should be the leading principles of legislation under every just government. A different rule would be an abuse of the law-making power, and in violation of the true functions of government. No special privilege can be conferred without a violation of the principle for which we contend. For every privilege conferred upon one, always implies a derogation from the rights of others. As well might the State assume to bestow honors, greatness, talents, upon an individual. But to do this government is powerless. It cannot thrust greatness nor brilliant achievements upon men. It can no more confer the title, than the elements of greatness. Its business is not man-



making. We derive our natures from God, and until government can change our nature, it ought not to mock us by changing our names or condition. Neither privileges nor titles can be granted without violating the sanctity, the equity of rights, which it is the proper function of government to protect us in the enjoyment of.

General legislation is therefore the true course for every government to pursue. To show this more clearly we need only notice some of the evils of partial legislation—the granting of monopolies and exclusive privileges—which stand out so prominently in every State of this Union. Go to your libraries and observe the shelves, groaning under the ponderous volumes of legislative enactments. What is the mass of laws you there discover? Can it be possible, you inquire, that the general good of the people requires a huge volume of laws at each session of the legislature? Are the rights of the people so numerous and so complicated as to require so many laws for their protection? What is it that engrosses the time and talents of your representatives, and last, though not least, absorbs the public treasure?

What has caused so much doubt, distrust and uncertainty, respecting our municipal laws? What has caused the embittered and harassing conflicts, which require so many courts and so much labor to adjust?

Why are your court calendars loaded with cases, and your judges doomed to ceaseless toil, and oftentimes impugned by the selfishness of interest, or the stupid blindness of cupidity? Why is it that men, when about to engage in any laudable enterprise, move hesitatingly, and in doubt—staking perhaps both fame and fortune upon the opinion of legal advisers?

Open the volumes of *law-sheep* before you and the whole is explained—your inquiries are answered from the first page. You have before you volumes—ship-loads of partial legislation. A bank for one set of men—a railroad for another—a turnpike—insurance companies—a ferry—a church—musical societies—sewing company—burial associations, and thousands of incorporations known to this system of legislation.

When you have seen all this, are you not ready to exclaim, surely “*the world is governed too much?*” These are some of the evils of partial legislation. But let us look a little farther. What character of legislation occupies so large a portion of each session of your General Assembly? If you look to the published laws it will be found that nearly one half of them are laws for the adjustment and payment of the claims of private individuals against the State.

An individual renders service to the State; he has labored faithfully and well, and justly deserves fair and adequate compensation for the services he has performed. How is he to obtain it? He is driven to the necessity of petitioning to the legislature. He must explain to the satisfaction of that body that his claim is valid, at great cost—perhaps the expense nearly equals the claim. But this is not all; when he has established his claim by legal and abundant proof, his task is but half performed. He must yet induce, persuade the *Honorable the Representatives of the General Assembly*, to grant him the favor, the boon to allow his claim!

He does not succeed (if he is so fortunate as to succeed) upon the grounds of *legal right*. He does not succeed because he has shown from unquestionable proof that his claim is just; but his success is attributable to legislative favor. Payment has most graciously been granted to him by the representatives of the sovereign power of the State!!

Fortunate individual indeed; he has persuaded the legislature to acknowledge and *actually* pay a just claim. An acknowledgment in many cases gladdens the hearts of honest claimants, and is regarded as tantamount to half payment at least; but when a claim is actually allowed and paid, the joy is unspeakable, and forthwith the great justice, the magnanimity of the legislature is heralded to the world. A just demand has been acknowledged and paid, and that too by a sovereign State. What an example to the nations of the earth!! What emotions of pride and gratitude must pervade the hearts of the constituent members of the State, when it is known that it has consented—*condescended*, if you please—to be just!!!

This is not ironical exaggeration merely, it is unfortunately too true.

Go to the halls of Congress, there witness the evils, the corrupting influences of partial legislation. Witness the means—the demoralizing tricks and subterfuges—which are in the majority of cases resorted to in order to create an *interest* in favor of a particular claim or measure. Listen to the bickerings, the criminations and re-criminations growing out of these claims, sickening and disgusting in the extreme. Observe the delays, which in many cases are worse even than positive denial, and which are continued oftentimes through a series of years; and lastly, how many just claims are rudely and positively denied—and thus gross injustice is practised at the very fountain head of our laws.

Do you ask the origin of this system, and why it is necessary for the adjustment of private claims, that all the machinery of special legislation should be exerted, and special laws enacted?

It is because we follow an old maxim borrowed from the old world—perhaps from England—denying to the subject the right of suing the sovereign. Under the old system of government, where sovereignty is claimed by inheritance, the *king* is presumed to be incapable of denying the just claims of his subject. The maxim to which we refer is predicated upon the idea, that the subject need only present his claim, by humble petition, or on bended knees, to his sovereign, and the royal purse will at once unloose its strings. In other words, according to this notion, the King is very willing to be *dunned*, but will not be sued.

Now it may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, “and pity it is ’tis true,” that the American people follow this delicate sentiment, and compel all claimants against the government to become *legislative duns*. Because a sovereign king may not or *will not* answer in a tribunal, which by legal fiction is supposed and regarded as his subservient creature—therefore a citizen of a republic—one of the constituent members of the body politic—shall not resort to a court of justice to establish his claim against the State. He must *petition* the legislature for redress; he is driven to the demoralizing prac-

tices which obtain in such cases ; he becomes a *lobby* member—a hanger-on upon the skirts of members. He demeans himself in his own estimation, and in the eyes of the world. He enlightens the representatives of the people in regard to the merits of his claim, by his private conversations ; he regales them with his wit, and conciliates with feasts, wines, and other *creature comforts*. Thus the palates and stomachs of legislators become the avenues to justice between individuals and the State. The bold and managing claimant—one who can conciliate most successfully—possessing personal influence, may succeed, and obtain more perhaps than is his just due ; while the modest, probably more deserving claimant, possessing none of these natural advantages, gets less than is his due—or what is more probable, nothing at all.

Who does not see that this system, and the practices under it, are corrupt and wrong ? It is the offspring of institutions having no analogy to our own ; it cannot be justified on any principle. Is it not right, if the State is justly indebted to one of its citizens, that it should pay him ? If it does not owe, it should not pay or give anything. If the State is justly indebted to an individual and will not voluntarily pay, we can see no reason why an individual should not be allowed to sue, and upon recovery, the property of the State be subjected to the payment of its debts.

Ample authority is found to allow the State to sue its citizens in our courts. This is condescension perhaps on the part of the State, but why not condescend a little farther, and consent to be sued for a just debt ? There certainly can be no valid objection in determining and adjusting claims against the State, in the same manner in our courts as in the case of individuals, and upon the same legal principles.

This course would completely overthrow—annihilate—the *compensation* or *log-rolling* system of legislation now so prevalent. It would prevent the evils, delay, expense, vexation and injustice arising from special legislation ; and what is more, it would effectually prorogue the *third house*, or *lobby*, which is always so potent in giving direction to American legislation.

The remedy for the evils of which we have spoken, may be found in *general legislation*—laws which shall afford to every citizen the same privileges and advantage, and the same measure of redress. Let the State, like individuals, answer in our courts ; let the judicial tribunals determine all controversies, and do justice to all parties, whether individuals or the State.

There is no more difficulty in this course of legislation—in fact not half as much as in the present system of partial legislation. It is far less difficult, attended with less expense to the public treasury, and more just in its operation to provide general laws for the wants, security and protection of the community, than to enact a law for every particular case that may arise out of the multifarious business of men.

For example, why may not general laws be provided for the incorporation of towns, cities, manufacturing companies, insurance companies, banks, and various other incorporations where associated capital may be deemed essential to the successful prosecution of any particular business ? There is no difficulty in securing the rights of

all concerned by well-defined general laws. In some of our sister States the experiment to a limited extent has been tried, and found fully to meet every just expectation.

As a subject prominent in the business affairs of life, especially as connected with mercantile enterprise, let us single out *banks*, or monied corporations. This subject will fully illustrate what may be said in regard to other chartered privileges. The subject of banks fills a large space in special legislation; a vast deal of legislative wisdom has been expended; the worst passions have oftentimes been excited; much valuable time has been devoted to them; the public treasury has become bankrupt by this course of legislation; and after all, the world is wicked enough to insinuate that these chartered institutions are not more honest and not more inclined to deal justly, than natural persons who have no charter behind which to retreat.

Now let us ask, why is it necessary to encounter these difficulties in reference to these incorporations? If a special charter can be safely granted to particular individuals, why may not a general law be enacted, prescribing the mode in which everybody can engage in the same business? \* If the business of banking can be safely entrusted by a special charter to a given number of individuals, why may not all good citizens be entrusted with the same privilege? If the people—the community—are safe in one case, why would they not be safe in the other?

Do not misunderstand us; we are not advocating banking in any form, whether by general or special laws; nor are we advocating any principle which may facilitate the increase of chartered privileges. These are considerations and topics foreign to our present purpose. We are proceeding upon the assumption that banks and other incorporations are useful, expedient, and necessary to the public thrift and economy.

If any branch of business, banking or otherwise, which is fostered and prosecuted under a special charter, be a legitimate mode of making profit, then all men who have a desire to do so, have an equal right to engage in it. If it be improper, inexpedient to the public interests, or wrong, then it should be denied and prohibited to all alike.

In all these matters we contend that the course of legislation should be such as to affirm the principle, that whatsoever is right, expedient and proper, for one man or class of men, is right, expedient, and proper for all.

But, it may be objected, if banking, and other business in which associated capital is usually employed, are left free, under general laws, to all who might wish to engage in such business, that there might be an excess of it. This objection has no force, for every branch of business will correct all excesses in its natural course. Banking, or any other branch of business, would be pursued so long as it is profitable, so long as capitalists found it a safe and profitable investment. The laws of trade would control the whole subject and afford a complete answer to the objection.

What can we do for the advantage of merchants? said a well-wish-

\* This system of incorporation by general law has been adopted in Louisiana, under the provisions of the new constitution.—*Ed.*



ing monarch of France, more than a century since, to one of the most sagacious merchants of that kingdom. "Let us alone, sire," was the laconic reply.

This reply is practical and full of wisdom. It expresses in few words the true philosophy. How much it is to be regretted that it is not more observed in practice. Yes, *let us alone*.

It is not our design, nor will the space of this paper allow more than a general statement of the propositions we wish to present. Arguments in their support could be urged to an indefinite extent, and objections which may appear on the surface, might be readily answered, if time would allow.

New systems and new theories should always be examined with scrutinizing care, before they are adopted. Theoretical speculations, whether pertaining to science or government, should always be subjected to the most rigid tests of truth, before they should be allowed a place in our judgments. New systems and novel theories (although in the sequel oftentimes result in mere shadows) frequently are the means of eliciting substantial truth. They oftentimes awaken inquiry and thought, and lead to investigations which result in the greatest benefit to mankind. They often lead to the discovery of truths which before were considered as hidden from the vision of men.

But we claim no novelty in the propositions we have asserted. The great principles we advocate had their origin coeval with truth itself. What we have endeavored to demonstrate does not rest upon mere theory, or upon idle or visionary speculation. We trust we have presented practical truths, which show the reality of what has been asserted.

In combating the errors pointed out, we wish to detract nothing from the intelligence or patriotism of those who follow and adhere to them. Error is powerless for evil, so long as truth is left free to combat it.

It is not strange that our ancestors, in preparing the frame-work of our political institutions, should have resorted for light and instruction to the systems of the old world. Nurtured as they were under English laws, it was natural that they should borrow much from them. Theirs indeed was a vast labor. Never so much was done by one generation for equality of rights and liberty as they accomplished. They gave us the germ of free institutions, which experience only could expand into full life and maturity. They erected a weighty frame-work, whose main pillars were worthy to support the great temple of Liberty. It is *our* privilege, as it is no less our duty, to perfect the great work, and to reject whatever experience shows to be out of harmony and in conflict with the main design of our political fabric and natural rights.

The American people are too apt, we fear, to forget in what political liberty consists; how frail its tendre, and how short its date.

We are too apt to revel in what we have for the time being, without taking the trouble to perpetuate the means of our enjoyment. *Vanity*, our national weakness, that is never cloyed with its feasts nor tired with its activity, rates high, too high, perhaps, the pride of our distinction as a free people, without regarding the perils which environ this, as every other source of pre-eminence.

We are too prone to consider our condition, not as a state of probation for the trial of our virtues, but the heaven where our indolence is to find rest, and our selfishness an everlasting reward. The American people, it is feared, are too prone to consider their political probation as ended, and that their republican constitution once fairly engrossed in parchment, is a bridge over chaos that may defy the discord of all the elements.

This syren song has sounded in our ears, like a voice saying to the tempestuous sea of liberty, "Thus far shalt thou go, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

It is the part of wisdom to consider well our true condition, and not forget the high trust reposed in us.

It is the part of wisdom to be ever watchful of the progress of our institutions, and not forget that "*eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*"

#### Art. V.—RELATION OF DEBTOR IN LOUISIANA TOWARD HIS CREDITORS.\*

##### CONFLICT OF INSOLVENT LAWS.

THESE conflicts, important as they are, are not, we fear, sufficiently consulted, if they are ever consulted at all, either by our State legislators, or by the legal advisers of persons who are obliged to take the benefit of the insolvent laws.

We shall, therefore, as much for the benefit of our law-makers as of debtors in general, try to point out, briefly, in what situation stands a debtor of Louisiana toward his creditors abroad, and of the other sister States after he has surrendered all his property, or after he has merely asked for and obtained a respite.

"It is not doubted," says Story, "that, in absence of any insolvent law of Congress on bankruptcy, the States may pass insolvent laws which discharge the person, or operate in the nature of the *cessio bonorum*; provided such laws do not discharge or intermeddle with the obligations of contracts, in operating upon them when they were made antecedently to the passage of such laws." The States may, therefore, pass insolvent laws to operate upon contracts which are made subsequently to their passage, as it has been settled by a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States.†

Another question is also understood to be finally at rest, to wit: that such State laws are constitutional only when they apply to contracts made within the State, and between citizens of that State; but that when made out of the State, or in the State with citizens of another State, or of a foreign country, the Constitution of the United States protects them from prospective as well as retrospective legislation.‡

\* This paper was furnished us by Mr. Eyma, who has in progress, if not now finished for the press, a treatise likely to prove of very great value, under the title, "Inquiry into the Laws and Jurisprudence of Louisiana on Insolvency."

† 12 Wheaton's Rep., p. 213—Ogden vs. Saunders.

‡ 12 Wheaton's Rep., p. 358—Ogden vs. Saunders: 4 Wheaton's Rep., p. 209—McMullan vs. Neil.

But if a creditor voluntarily makes himself a party to the proceedings under an insolvent law of a State which discharges the contract, he will be bound by his own act, and be deemed to have abandoned his extra-territorial immunity.\*

It then results clearly that a debtor who has creditors either in other States of the Union, or anywhere else, and who surrenders his property to all his creditors, is not protected by the State laws from the prosecutions of creditors who are not residents of this State—the extra-territorial creditors having, in refusing to make themselves parties to their proceedings, the right to sue such debtor before the Federal Court, and to obtain judgment against him there, notwithstanding his surrender. Nay, such creditors could, prior to an act of Congress passed on the 28th of February 1839, imprison their debtor, even when the laws of the State in which he resided, and in which his surrender was made, had abolished imprisonment for debt.

Yet the proceedings of a creditor against his insolvent debtor in the Federal Court, cannot in any manner interfere with or disturb the proceedings of insolvency carried by such debtor before the State courts. In such cases, the creditor, by judgment of the Federal Court, cannot withdraw from the State creditors, nor attach the property surrendered under the State laws: he may only have his judgment recorded in the mortgage office, to bear on future property which may fall to the debtor, through some unexpected or unthought of event; but if he receives any dividend from the syndic, or makes himself, in any manner, a party to the proceedings, it is considered as if he had abandoned his extra-territorial immunity;† and then, even with his judgment, he can do no more than the State creditors with whom he has thus associated himself. We must confess that we have never yet seen such proceedings produce any good fruit: they prevent extra-territorial creditors from sharing with the others in the dividends, and warn the insolvent debtors of the danger of possessing property in their own name; they are, in consequence, ruinous to the extra-territorial creditors, and immoral for all.

Debtors who obtain a forced respite in our State courts, are yet in a worse situation than insolvents who have surrendered their property when they have creditors in other sister States or abroad. In the first hypothesis, we have shown that the property surrendered to all the creditors, could not be divested from them by any judgment of a Federal Court, no preference whatever being due to such decrees. But in the second hypothesis, that of respite, the debtor keeping in his possession all his property, the extra-territorial creditors may have a judgment obtained in a federal court, executed on the property which the majority of his creditors have left to his management. It is therefore clear that our law of respite is a *dead letter* whenever the respite debtor has, out of the State, even but one creditor who refuses to make himself a party to the proceedings. Respite, in this case, does not facilitate the debtor who has means, but cannot satisfy his debts at the moment, in obtaining a reasonable delay from his creditors; but it serves only to bind those who must abide to the laws of the State, in giving over them, at the same time,

\* 3 Peters' Sup. Rep., p. 44—Clay *vs.* Smith.

† Clay *vs.* Smith; 3 Peters' Rep., p. 411.

an unjust advantage to extra-territorial creditors, even be they strangers.\*

Unfortunately, this state of things exists in Louisiana, and makes every one regret that a uniform system of bankruptcy should be wanted in a country like this.

Should there be a good, reasonable, and permanent bankrupt law of Congress, it would "preserve harmony, promote justice, secure equality of rights and remedies among the creditors of all the States;" and aliens would not have a preference over our own people. Twice, since the adoption of the Constitution, a uniform system of bankruptcy has sheltered all the country; and twice has it been repealed before it had any fair trial. The last act principally served to ruin the more honest portion of the citizens, without leaving to its victims any time to take the benefit of it themselves. It seems that Congress, for the purpose of embarrassing the States, and of perpetrating the afflicting conflicts just spoken of by us, leave dormant the power invested in them by the Constitution.

Though we must in justice acknowledge, and we do acknowledge with much satisfaction, that Congress have undoubtedly progressed in the principle which we advocate, by suppressing *imprisonment for debt* in the States where the territorial laws have abolished that inhuman bondage, every good American approves of so solemn a protestation, by the legislators of this noble country, against what Story calls "a refinement of cruelty; an indulgence of private passions, which could hardly find apology in an unenlightened despotism." And it is not without the highest pride that we inscribe here, that *Louisiana* has abandoned that system of legislation, "so unjust, so unfeeling, and so utterly at war with all the rights and duties of a free government."

#### Art. VI.—THE MISSION OF AMERICA.

##### INFLUENCES OF THE AGE, IN LAW, RELIGION, COMMERCE AND THE ARTS.

HE who undertakes to speak upon this subject cannot indulge the hope of originality. If, in reviewing events so frequently the theme of writers and orators, one can trace consequences, or induce applications favorable to the age in which he lives, he will have effected all that is allowed to common minds. It is but rarely that nature produces an intellect capable of impressing its original judgments upon an entire age, and of identifying them with the history of a nation.

We may discover the course and effects of history in the conduct

\* Some amendment to our laws on forced respite are therefore necessary to put the debtor's property out of the reach of the extra-territorial creditors. The property ought to be vested in the creditors by effect of law; but confided to the care of the respite-debtor, who should be considered as his own syndic, having power to sell when and as he should think proper, provided he should give to his creditors the amount of each of the terms agreed upon. This might be decreed in the judgment homologating the process-verbal of the meeting. Thus, the extra-territorial creditors would not, indirectly, annul the delay given to the debtor, nor seize the property left in his hands, and which should answer for all his debts.



of persons of various opinions who meet to discuss a subject of interest. Each comes with his preconceived views. This difference throws the mass into disorder. Individuals are irritable at opposition; and angry debates, accompanied with harsh criminations, ensue. When these subside, the contest, before considered useless, is seen to have done good. Opinions looked upon as the extremes of folly, have elicited information. Arguments supposed prolix and tiresome, have given opportunity for reflection. Replies, luminous with wit, under whose invectives we indignantly writhe, have quickened our sensibilities. When the storm is over we are prepared to admit, that amid all the confusion, all the controversy, each man has been benefited and instructed by the collision.

It is thus with the facts of history. We see the world occasionally agitated by violence, during which men's rights are openly wrested from them. In peace these same rights are swept away, while society resists in false security. At one time wars rage until every principle of human liberty is suppressed by vengeance and cruelty. At another, wary statesmen imperceptibly undermine the dike that holds back the encroaching flood of tyranny. But, notwithstanding, the truth continues to come onward. If in one age it but glimmers, like the light of a frail bark, tossed by the surges of the ocean, in the next it shows itself effulgent as the lamp that rears its head above the rocky coast. Change ever succeeds change for good. The darkness that involves one people but enables another to see more clearly. The wars of one generation become the peace of another; the barbarism of that nation the civilization of this; the tyranny of one age the liberty of one succeeding it: whatever the contest—however great the present curse—still, truth continues to expand and illuminate every avenue to virtue and knowledge.

In this view it becomes an interesting inquiry to consider the duty of men to the age in which they live. This duty is not confined to ourselves. It reaches far into the times beyond us; for, as we urge farther into that the improvements of the arts of this, in that proportion only are we entitled to demand that our history may be written; for what should deserve the name of history but the narration of the advancing steps of society in the practice of the nobler virtues, and the perfection of the more useful of the arts of life?

Let us, in connection with this proposition, contemplate the point which our ancestors had reached, when this fair country passed into our hands—glance at its condition now, and indulge in reflections as to how far it may be our duty to press forward its various destinies.

1. The history of Europe about the period of the discovery of the Mississippi, is intimately connected with the course of events gradually developed in this country. Thrown into commotion by every variety of revolution, the condition of England was that in which despotism, rebellion, fanaticism, and popular rights, each struggled for the mastery. The restoration of Charles the Second had, for a time, turned the eyes of men from the cloud, which, pregnant with moral and political calamity, rested on the horizon, ready to desolate the land. That event was a reaction, partly the result of fear, engendered by the fate of patriots of the times—partly the consequence of a sentiment of veneration, always influencing the actions of men accus-

tomed to look upon a particular family with respect. Besides, a desire for repose prevailed over the discontents of the people, and they became affected with sympathy at the recollection of the melancholy fate of Charles the First. If one, animated by the spirit of Elliott, Hampden, and Pym, hesitated to throw himself into the current of popular love, setting toward monarchy, he was taken by force into the stream, and his whispers of prudence stifled amid the acclamations of the intemperate multitude, now drunk with loyalty. Under this condition of affairs the intelligence of the people retrograded, and their energies remained without development. To France they were tributary for the comforts of life, to which, upon the balance of trade, eight millions were annually paid. Neither manufactures nor commerce stimulated the people's industry, or excited their genius. The national character was lost in that frenzy of impiety and that wild revelry of licentiousness which seized upon the court. French counsels and French money moved the public affairs; and even he who wore the crown of Alfred, was himself the pensionary of a king of a nation whom the English have always held in aversion. As for the spirit of republicanism, it was soon to become extinguished for a time, in the blood of Sidney and Russell. Even education became subservient to the cause of tyranny. It is satisfactory to perceive that institutions of learning have, except in very rare instances, always been on the side of liberty. France, in three revolutions, was seen to pour forth her scholars to protect the cause of popular rights. But not so with the University of Oxford, at the time of which we speak. In direct reference to the death of Russell and Sidney, while the block was reeking with the blood of these illustrious patriots, that institution, in solemn convocation, declared that the principles for which they died—that civil authority is derived from the people—that government is a mutual compact between the sovereign and the subject—that the latter is discharged from his obligation if the former fail to perform his—that birthright gives no exclusive right to govern—were “damnable doctrines, impious principles, fitted to deprave the manners and corrupt the minds of men, promote seditions, overturn states, induce murder, and lead to atheism.”

Yet, even amid all this gloom, truth sent forth its light, and the spirit of freedom was still advancing. The heroism which sustained the magnanimous Essex in determining to die, rather than by flight to stain the reputation of Russell, animated others. Shaftesbury had induced the colonizing of Carolina, and placed its government in the hands of firm republicans. There the victims of the cruelty of the Duke of York in Scotland, of Charles' despotism in England, and the Huguenots of France, fled for an asylum, and began to indulge, freely, those liberal sentiments with respect to religion and government which are now humanizing the world. The character of the nation was becoming more elevated. Learning, which had for years been confined to the perversion of texts of scripture to purposes of fanaticism, or to encourage the prostitution of political maxims, began to be devoted to the investigation of nature. Philosophy took up her abode in the academic grove. Political truth began to be understood. The distinction between governing according to the common *weal*, and by a common will was no longer the jest of a fallen monarch, but a

well-recognized maxim of the constitution. Charles had supposed that the people had no idea of a tyrant but what was presented in a Sultan, sitting cross-legged, and ordering the bow-string to be used at pleasure; and thought it a trifling request to demand that he should be relieved of the authority of fellows who examined his money accounts, and held his ministers responsible. The time was now come when those who settled his colonies, at least, looked upon these powers as the strongest bulwarks of the people's liberties—the denial of their exercise the most odious of tyrannies. The Habeas Corpus Act had been carried in the House of Lords by a subterfuge, and the people were prepared for that revolution which was to render perpetual the principles of Magna Charta, and turn back the dangerous tide of kingly prerogative. All these political reforms tended to the improvement of men in other relations. The Royal Society had been established. Bacon had spoken truth, and Newton had discovered light; and even that University which had violated the chastity of letters was, within the same century, to revoke the edict with respect to the sentiments of Sidney and Russell, which she had once decreed should be perpetual, and confer honors upon the scholar, the vindicator of Sidney, who, on her public rostrum, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude apostrophized him thus:

"Lo, Sidney, bleeding on the block, his air, his mien,  
His voice, his hand, unshaken, firm, serene!  
Yet no diffuse harangue proclaimed aloud,  
To gain the plaudits of a wayward crowd—  
No specious feint, death's terrors to defy,  
Still death delaying, as afraid to die:  
But, sternly silent, down he bows to prove  
How firm, unperishing his public love.  
Unconquered patriot! formed by ancient lore,  
The love of ancient freedom to restore;  
Who nobly acted what he nobly thought,  
And sealed by death the lesson that he taught."

In France, everything which contributed to render the nation industrious, the government useful, the people's industry successful, was far in the advance. The age of Louis XIV. was ascending to the zenith. The Sully of the 17th century, the great Colbert, had the control of public affairs. The social and personal rights of men began to be considered as proper objects of government. After the disorders of preceding ages, society began to settle into system. The military establishment, so long the scourge of Europe, assumed a more quiet condition. Louis saw the folly of pouring out the blood of his people in the acquisition of territory, or in the cause of other sovereigns, and devoted this establishment to the strengthening of France at home. To him is the world indebted for the cautious maxim, of preparing in peace for just wars. To this end he founded schools, where the martial spirit was encouraged, discipline perfected, uniforms adopted, the bayonet, a weapon which improved the art of war, brought into use, and the science of fortification advanced. Not satisfied with these improvements, he instituted a corps of engineers, stored magazines with munitions, equipped thirty regiments of militia, and thus laid the foundation of that national guard, which was afterward to stand as the bulwark of the nation. He instituted the

order of St. Louis, as a reward for military achievements; and closed by a still nobler work, the Hospital of Invalids, where many thousands of wounded and aged soldiers found a comfortable asylum. Nor was the navy, as in the days of Mazarine, permitted to decline. Through the influence of Colbert it soon equaled that of England, and became superior to that of Spain. Arsenals were built at Brest, Rochfort, Toulon, Dunkirk and Havre. In a few years, one hundred and eighty ships of the line, and numerous galleys, displayed the French standard in Toulon. Councils of marine for the instruction of seamen were established; and one hundred and sixty-six thousand men became familiar with the principles of navigation. Nor was the marine confined to unjust wars. Under the brave Renaud, mortars were first used in the fleet, and made subservient to the purpose of subduing that piratical nation, and giving liberty to thousands of Frenchmen. So powerful was the name of Louis the Grand, that even England was indebted to it for the freedom of her enslaved people. Siam's king, struck with the fame of so mighty a monarch, confined the trade, hitherto locked up within its borders, to the French, and even proposed to adopt their religion. The haughty Doge and proud Senators of Genoa, repaired to Versailles to do Louis homage; and England paid a higher tribute to France by encouraging thirteen hundred of her artificers to settle in her territory, and transfer there the industry and arts of her people.

It was amid this age of fanaticism and persecution in England, and of magnificence in France, that the immortal La Salle, under extraordinary privations, explored the course of the great river, now rolling before this noble depository of the commerce of the extended valleys of the Mississippi. To those in my hearing, the condition of this country at that period is familiar. But in the strong contrast presented, let us review, for a moment, the state of things then disclosed. Before the exploration and settlement of this country by the French, some few attempts had been made to examine the coast of Louisiana. Dr. Cox, the proprietary of Carolina, to whom it was conveyed by the Earl of Arundel, claimed that Carolina, as it was then called, extended from 31 to 36 degrees of north latitude, embracing so much of the continent and various adjacent islands. Twenty-three years before (1699), he boasts of having the possession of a journal and map, in the English language, furnishing a description of the country beyond the mouths of the Mississippi. He professes himself to have fitted out ships, and explored the country, one hundred and fifty leagues beyond this point. In 1778, New England sent forth adventurers, who traded to the coast of New Mexico. But no ingenuity, however tortured by jealousy, can deprive the French of the undoubted honor of having first explored the interior, and settled the country of the Mississippi. On the brow of La Salle and his friends the laurels rest, and there must they forever flourish in greenest luxuriance.

No higher evidence of advancement in whatever prospers and beautifies a country can be given, than to cast our eyes back upon her condition at this period. What was the spectacle then presented to La Salle as he floated along this noble river? The banks were bordered with trees extending from half a mile to two miles deep. Exuberant vines spread themselves one hundred feet from their roots.



From the outskirts of these shady groves, a beautiful country, spread itself into the distance, upon which sported numerous herds of wild cattle. Here were settled the Houmas, the Natchez and Corroas. Beyond the lake and pearl fishery, the civilized Tahensa, the Yasoue, the Tonnecas, and other tribes reposed in their barbarous security. But the white man was in their midst. His religion, his law, his industry, were to supplant the rude institutions of savage life, and cause the woodland echoes, then first startled with the unusual voice of civilized man, to become familiar with the less romantic, but more useful sounds of trade and agriculture. It would be an amusing and instructive task to trace the speculations of that day, and connect them with the present times. To follow Coxton, the bold privateer, to the bay of California, and the mouth of the river Colorado, and contemplate that enterprise which was to connect the trade of the Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean. To analyze the doubts which rested in the mind of the merchant and agriculturist as to the culture of cotton, when, hesitatingly, the opinion was expressed "that it might turn to some account, and perhaps prove an article of manufacture in England." To reason upon the "probabilities that on this continent there might be iron ore and coal in great abundance, and lead sufficient to supply present demands;" and become a spectator of the "great pains taken to make that fellow who rambled into the Indian country, and returned with his bag of gold dust, as heavy as he could well carry, discover the place of this deposit of divers sorts of metals, very ponderous."

These were the scenes, these the speculations of that age, which was about to transfer the valleys of the Mississippi into the hands of the present generation. How truly has the story of the miner and the shepherd been verified! Two Spaniards settled amid the gold mines of Potosi. One dug for gold and found it in abundance; the other fed sheep. In a few years the shepherd grew rich, and the gold finder poor. The useful arts are more valuable than the possession of precious metals. The last are only valuable, as they purchase the necessaries of life, and are expended to multiply the conveniences and promote the intercourse of the members of society. Hoarded up, gold is a lifeless mass. It only becomes inspired with animation and vigor when touched by the hand of commerce. In our day the fable of him who turned all he touched to gold is reversed. Gold now in the hands of a mercantile and industrious people, is changed to whatever is essential to the civilizing of mankind, to the prosperity of nations, the promotion of knowledge, and the extension of a pure religion.

It is not for me to speak of the local condition of New Orleans city when Iberville's colony was removed to it in 1722—when it was considered suitable for a place of temporary deposit; when its hundred rude cabins, its one wooden warehouse, its two or three miserable dwellings, its shed chapel, and population of two hundred, were observed by Charlevoix; when its trade was regulated by rules which would now astonish the Chamber of Commerce—rice three dollars a barrel, brandy thirty dollars a cask, copper a legal tender, and slaves of the value of one hundred and seventy-six dollars, payable in three annual instalments of tobacco! What is she now?

what is her religion, her commerce, her constitution and laws? and what is history, but the condition of the people in relation to these?

1. In contemplating the subject of the religion of a society, the same state of things that obtains in relation to secular matters where distinct parties are concerned, is observable. The forms of religion necessarily create two parties—the teachers and those that are taught; the minister and the subjects of his ministration; the priests and the people. In the primitive communities of mankind, the priest was generally a public officer, whose principal functions were of a different character, but who officiated in religious matters on great emergencies, or when specially appointed. Under the Christian religion a different state of things, modeled upon the ancient constitution of the Jews, sprung up. The hierarchy whose primitive institution was to preach the glad tidings of a religious emancipation to all nations, and the opening of the prison-doors to the captive, had become the chief counselors of kings; and the lessons of these ministers soon taught, that princes had a divine authority to dispose of the life, liberty, and property of their subjects, at pleasure; only subject to the regulation of their religious advisers. The effect of such a course of instruction upon the minds of barbarous barons and bloody-minded princes can be easily imagined. The consequence was that every vestige of liberty, every idea of the security of men's rights, was blotted out, not only from their system of ethics, but from the human mind. A distinct order appeared upon the theatre of events, who put forward the most extravagant claims, and acquired jurisdiction, not only of the people, but of their rulers, and of government itself. A system of checks and balances is essential to secure public peace and private integrity. There being no estate to keep in check the clergy of that time, all Europe was required to regard the Supreme Pontiff as the Head of the church, and as the supreme arbiter among nations. The effect was to elevate that class to the highest degree of power and authority in matters as well secular as sacred, and to reduce and degrade the public mind to the lowest extreme of humiliation and subjection. A similar state of society existed in Europe in later times, and stifled the early sparks of liberty which began to shine amid the ruins of Roman laws and institutions. The science of government and some of the professors of religion became too closely connected. The power of a ruler educated and controlled by corrupt counselors, is the same thing as the power of those counselors. When it became the interest of the monarch to oppress his people, men connected with the clergy were ready sometimes to aid in whatever measures were necessary to this end. To sustain him, was to sustain prerogative, and this, in the idea of James, was but unlimited authority, in appointing the bishops and judges, and to call parliaments at pleasure, to establish religion, make laws, and coerce subsidies. Catholicism, the dominant religion, on account of the connection of some of its ministers with these assertions of monarchy, came, with some, to be identical with despotism, and the source of unlimited power in kings. Without these prerogatives, the monarch could not be protected against the idea of equality; for with equality the doctrines of divine right and passive obedience are nothing. Many of the patriots

of that day consequently hated Catholicism, not because, as a religion, it possessed peculiar forms and a distinct faith, but because individuals of that church were sometimes the agents of despotism, and the counselors of tyrants—not because it held men's minds to a peculiar system of religious worship, but because vicious men made that system the instrument by which others were socially enslaved.

We need but look around to perceive the evidence of the different views now entertained, not only here, but in all Christendom. Religion is the guardian of public morals, and the protector of private virtue. Its ministers have imbibed the true spirit of their master, and are universally engaged in their appropriate vocation of instructing ignorance, dispensing charities to the unfortunate, and promoting peace and good will among men.

With respect to that venerable Catholic church of which we have spoken, it may in justice be observed, that the abuses asserted to exist in regard to a connection of its spiritual and temporal power, never did endure in this country—where it has ever been distinguished for tolerance, and has confined itself exclusively to ecclesiastical affairs. In Europe also, as well asserted by Guizot, by opening her ranks to the laity, by combating the great vices of the social condition, by her labors in the improvement of civil and criminal legislation, and by her earnest protection of the Third Estate, which sprung out of her order, she contributed in a very great degree to that political and moral reform, which, to-day, elevates France high above any of the monarchies of Europe. Hence the injustice of that idea, sometimes advanced, that to put forward the principles of the Reformation, we must abolish the Catholic religion. It never was the purpose of the Reformation to abolish Catholicism. It was the object of the Reformation to tolerate the Catholic religion, and only reform it *in* the church. Without tolerance of worship in that country in which its principles first took root, the Reformation itself could not have flourished so successfully; and by tolerance it must continue to live. The spirit of the age is, and will continue to be, toleration. This was foreseen by that eagle-eye which pierced the darkness of Europe—Napoleon. He saw that the greatness of the religion of Rome consisted in confining it to spiritual affairs. When reproached with the design of destroying the church, he said: "Let your mind be perfectly easy. The policy of the state is intimately connected with the maintenance of the power of the church. I will make it more powerful than ever." He saw that a separation of the temporal from the spiritual authority was inevitable—that it was demanded by the encroaching spirit of democracy, and he decided to separate them forever. Therefore was it he quoted on the Pope the declaration of Christ—"My kingdom is not of this world."

The present illustrious head of this church, instead of indulging in a debasing mockery of vanity, and causing prostrate monarchs to hold his stirrup, cheers the dark region of Italy with the light of civilization—infuses the spirit of the age into the lifeless mass of Rome's slumbering statues; reforms the law; meliorates the condition of the human race depending on his government; gives the sciences, the arts, and letters, the freedom of his dominion; and abolishes that curse of society—capital punishment. In our own country, the Catho-

lic religion is the religion of a sect, followed under the protection of our constitution for its own sake ; with its followers the security of social and personal rights is of as much importance as with Protestants. The Protestant clergy, too, have lost all that rigidity of faith, which in the early days of the reformers, began with intolerance and ended with persecution. Ministers of every denomination in the United States are restored to their true position—each emulous only of achievements and triumphs in favor of religious and intellectual liberty, devoted to the improvement of the moral and spiritual condition of their flocks, and depending for their revenue upon voluntary contributions.

2. In the political and legal institutions of the country, the same mighty changes have been effected.

Every view of history shows that the human mind is compressible only in an uncongenial soil, and under despotic institutions. Under mild laws and the lights of knowledge, it is susceptible of infinite expansibility. The condition of the Roman government illustrates this position. While the enterprise of the nation was encouraged ; while the jurisdiction of the people was concurrent with that of the Senate ; while a Roman citizen, though his farm was no larger than that of Cincinnatus, and his ancestral claims no more illustrious than those of the first Dictator, was yet a member of the State, and his voice in the councils of his country as potent as the wealthiest of the Conscript Fathers, the object of government was gradually becoming better known, and popular rights more effectually established. This concurrence of legislative power was exercised with a bold hand by the Roman democracy. The conquests which the nation made under its influence, substituted good for bad laws ; and if, amid bloodshed and the devastation of barbarian countries, they cut their way into the provinces of the north, it was but to institute the superior discipline of Roman warfare ; to tear up by the roots the superstitions which grew amid awful mysteries under the Druid oak ; to engraft upon the customs of the people the noble principles of Roman law, and inspire that taste for civilization, which impelled the barbarians, afterward, to rush down upon Italy, and plant a vigorous population upon its effeminate soil. For however delighted the Saxon may dwell over the early institutions of his rude ancestors, it is certain that the vassals of that country, under the feudal system, when compared to the citizen of Rome, occupied but the condition of the oxen, their fellow-laborers. As soon therefore as the spirit of conquest had taken hold of the northern nations, and Rome, like the States of South America, weakened by the jealousies and contests of rival leaders, became the field to which the northern nations were directed—liberty—her sacred national institutions—the rights and refinement of her people—all beset by these barbarians, could not but expire on the plains of Italy. Then it was that all the knowledge which her wise men and patriots had been accumulating for ages, disappeared in that awful darkness, that great intellectual eclipse of the age, when ignorance, and superstition, and brutality, interposed between men and the great Sun of Roman patriotism and learning.

If we except the activity, rather physical than mental, which was excited by the occasional disputes of the Gothic princes, the intellect



of Europe, long after this disastrous period, lay in a state of profound repose. The clergy, who alone carried the keys of knowledge, found ample employment in the conversion and edification of princes: but no ray of science shed its influence on the minds of the actors in these tumultuous times—no enlarged views of philanthropy, or of human improvement, arose to bless the age. The laity were sunk in the extreme of ignorance; while a succession of wicked kings, governed by a vicious priesthood, completed the degradation of all Europe. The cloud rested with equal darkness upon all the several institutions of society; politics, religion, and laws. The attempts to recover the Holy Land, which occupied the attention of Europe for nearly three centuries, can be regarded only as expeditions in which fanaticism and misapprehension of religious duty were the ruling motives. Wars, in these periods, were neither the resistance of unjust invasion, nor the assertion of the rights of men. Peace did not confine itself to the settlement of great principles of constitutional liberty, to reformation in the laws, or to the security of personal rights. On the contrary, brutal contests for territory distinguished them; while rude customs, strangely blended with incongruous fragments of the civil law, presented the idea of a wild, unpruned vine encircling the remains of a finely sculptured column.

Very different is the state of political and legal ethics in the age in which we speak. The embers which were preserved in the ancient constitutions of Rome and Greece, have been blown into a flame which illuminates both sides of the Atlantic. The rights and duties of the people, as well as of government, are as carefully studied by the laity, as by those who once claimed a monopoly of divine favor. An impulse has been given to the cause of well-regulated liberty on the American continent, which is reflected back on our ancestral homes, and gradually dissipates that cloud yet resting on her people. All this is the result of the spirit of nautical adventure which marked the close of the fifteenth century. A revolution, the consequences of which it will take ages to develop, succeeded the discoveries of Columbus; and the introduction of a new world to the acquaintance of Europe, essentially, and almost immediately, changed the face of all Christendom. The intellect of mankind, now relieved from trifling, monkish, and unsatisfactory pursuits, has received a direction more congenial with its elevated origin, and the immortality of its ultimate destination.

It ought not to be disguised, that with respect to the domestic institutions of the South, some sentiments of distrust and resentment are occasionally uttered. We will not permit our confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of the people of the United States to be at all impaired by the excitements of this controversy. We believe it grows out of the derangement of a few religious minds, and the corruption of designing office-seekers; and that the mass of the northern people, with all their moral principle, their love of the institutions of the country, their sacred regard for the blessed constitutional freedom of these States, never will sacrifice the Union for a mere abstract idea of individual liberty; which so far from freeing the soul from sin, or the mind from ignorance, or the body from want, will remain a frenzy of the brain, incapable of any application to

the duties or charities of life ; for that there must be a servile race, is inevitable, while ever there is a division of labor, a distinction in avocations, a difference in intellect, and a disproportion in the conditions of men with respect to wealth. How otherwise would great public enterprises be carried on ? or the intellect be devoted to the arduous pursuit of scientific truths, or, indeed, a refined intercourse in the social elegances of life be induced ? Men's wants and vanities will force them to it ; and to effect a change in the nature of it, with respect to ourselves, would be only to transfer the dependence from one species to another. But we have no fears of an interference in this matter, if the body of the people are permitted to act for themselves. Let northern and southern politicians agree to be silent on the subject, and our existence for the stake, the people will never disturb it.

The present state of what may be termed the local law of the times, is also in an advancing state. It is true that the systems of the several States, growing up alongside of peculiar habits and various constitutions, often appear, when considered in connection with the great code of England, incongruous and confused ; but as the knowledge of jurisprudence increases, men see the necessity of harmonizing the law more with principle, and learn to value more highly the elements of a science which regulates the affairs of society, and protects the highest interests of its members. The reproach sometimes cast upon that peculiar system which exists in Louisiana, if not the result of ignorance, is certainly the conclusion of minds from which the prejudices of the old Protestant jurists are not yet expelled. With these, the civil law was always odious, because connected with the history of the Roman Church. The association of that clergy with the times, of which we have spoken in our review of the political affairs of ancient times, generated prepossessions against everything with which the name of Roman was joined ; and yet, while the writers to whom we are indebted for the early works on the common law, were unwilling to have it known that a solitary principle of that code was derived from the Roman law, still they borrowed from the latter, and embraced in the former as original institutions, many of the provisions which effectually secured the liberty of the people, and guarded the several interests of the social circle. Numerous principles, therefore, now considered as modern assertions of government, many definitions of right, operating as securities of the person and property of the citizen, may be traced to the original fountain of all law—the civil code.

The civil law was the law of the learned : it had, therefore, the advantage of all other systems, of being settled on *principles*. It was born in the most intelligent age of ancient times : it was a system enforced by the sanctions of religion ; while the common law, as derived from the Saxons and Normans, was but a collection of rude customs, established in times of savage ignorance, and gathered from many tribes, agreeing but in their barbarity. If, in these customs, as they have descended to our times, a ray of liberty or principle of justice is found, it is because connected with that more beautiful and harmonious system, which impressed its living characters on the unmeaning mass. The want of a just veneration for the civil

law in England, at the time of the colonization of the other States, accounts for the general adoption of the common law, with all the prejudices of its jurists, in all the States except Louisiana. This last State came into the Union at a later period, and was a French colony. The civil law which regulated her affairs was, therefore, grafted on more genial and free institutions; and it speaks well for the system, that the jurisprudence of no State stands higher in the judgment of the learned; nor has the science anywhere reached a nobler elevation, than in Louisiana. The greatest of the interests of society are effectually protected in the ancient principles of this code; and while ever laws, governing the rights of persons and of property, of marriage and of contracts, shall have a relation to the social compact, the civil code must be looked to for their explication and decision. The common law, as a distinct system, cannot wear away, as is often predicted, the remains of ancient Roman jurisprudence. As learning advances, and the minds of our people become prepared to receive truth, in that proportion will the civil law be studied and adopted, and its principles diffuse themselves throughout all society. What could be more brilliant and imposing than that faith upon which this noble edifice was built? a faith which declared that reason is a general law to men—that virtue should be pursued for itself, without regard to rewards that might conclude that pursuit, virtue being sufficient to render men happy of itself—that there is nothing useful in life, but that which is also good and just—that a wise man should mix in public affairs, not less to oppose vice than encourage virtue—that the administration of public affairs should be committed alone to wise men, because they being alone capable of deciding upon good and evil, can alone know the people's rights: the only faith which recognized a class of intelligent and virtuous men as superior to the ignorant and vile—while all other sects of the time proclaimed the destruction of every system of honor. A system which influenced jurisprudence with sentiments of natural justice, and corrected its errors by a species of divine equity—which inspired the science of government with virtuous principles, and regulated the morals of the people by the most sublime truths.

3. But to what purpose would all these institutions flourish, if commerce did not exist for their support? History is full of instances proving to what a height the prosperity of a nation may be carried by the encouragement of a spirit of commercial enterprise among her people. To her merchants was Tuscany indebted for that tranquillity which she enjoyed for four centuries. Venice also became magnificent through trade, and the name of merchant was for centuries there identical with the proudest rank of Senator. While influenced by the counsels of commercial men, the State enjoyed a tranquillity which for ages exempted her from a single riot or sedition. Amid the prosperity which crowned these States, the sciences were liberally encouraged, and their cities became the depositories of the noblest monuments of ancient or modern art. One of these was enabled to furnish the Duke of Savoy with twenty thousand troops, without a tax upon her people; and the only two works of art which in the seventeenth century embellished Paris, were supplied by

another. In Florence the highest hereditary rank was that which distinguished the descendants of Cosmo de Medicis; who, in the brilliant language of the great, and in many respects harshly condemned Voltaire, presented the admirable spectacle of citizens selling with one hand the produce of the Levant, and with the other supporting the weight of the republic — entertaining factors and ambassadors; opposing an artful and powerful Pope; making peace and war; standing forth the oracles of princes, and the cultivators of belles-lettres; furnishing amusements to the people, and giving a reception to the learned Greeks of Constantinople.

We discover, too, in Holland, the plainer but not less useful results of the labor and sobriety of the people. Devoting themselves to commerce as early as 1608, they had made the conquest of the Moluccas, and formed settlements in Java. Their East India trade in seven years had doubled, and Siam and Japan had sent ambassadors to solicit their friendship and trade. What higher compliment to a nation thus secure in her internal resources, could be paid, than that furnished by Spinola, who, seeing a company of plain men seated on the grass making a frugal meal, each the bearer of his own provisions, and being told they were the deputies of the States of Holland, said, "These people never will be conquered, we must make peace."

But however brilliant these instances of history, how much more splendid, because more beneficial, are the results to be attributed to the discovery and settlement of our own continent; an event opening a new arena for the exercise of the faculties of European nations, before that time contracted for want of a suitable space for display, and now the great field of the extraordinary enterprise of their descendants. When, turning from the declining regions of the East, we observe the ceaseless activity of our people evinced in the expansion of their commercial relations; their unbounded influence over every part of the globe; their advancement in every science which tends to improve the mind or benefit society; can we doubt but that while Christianity, industry and knowledge, continue to be cherished by us, this continent will become the radiating point of liberty and intelligence?

*New Orleans*, from her position, is certainly destined to discharge important obligations in this predicted moral and intellectual advent. She is the centre of a commerce whose wings protect the shores of the gulf, and stretch over the broad valleys of the Mississippi. She will soon be the key of the trade of one hundred millions of people, who, from their fertile fields, are to supply the bread and clothing of the world. Even now, from the impoverished population of Europe, comes an appeal to your godlike charities—"Give us this day our daily bread." The laughter-loving daughters of Erin, mirth, and poetry, who once from their golden lyres raised the song of gladness, to celebrate the union of Freedom with young America, now hang their harps on the withered willows, and weep when they view the desolation of their wasted isle. But from the munificent gifts of this city, to the humblest of the more lowly village, the appeal is being answered by our countrymen, and we trust may become a national act. Astonished Europe will then behold the order of



nature reversed, and the stream of benevolence pouring from the child's bosom and sustaining the perishing mother.

It is grateful to contemplate the evidences afforded in this city of the determination of its merchants to comply with the duties resting upon them—not confining their estimate of this duty to that selfish maxim, that the greatest possible happiness is to secure the greatest produce of labor—but who find their greatest possible happiness in distributing that produce to the advantage of their fellow-men. It was said of Tyre, that her merchants were princes; how much more elevated will the merchants of this city stand in the judgment of posterity, who are directing their immense wealth to the great objects of improving the country, and giving an outlet to its agriculture—who in their benevolent institutions, their public libraries, their systems of schools, are advancing the morals and educations of their youth; and who, as was voluntarily done in late instances, lay open their treasures to sustain those who are rushing to the support of their country in her wars.

Permit a brief reference to a neighboring city, with whose interests we may be supposed more closely connected. MOBILE should be occupying a very different commercial position than she does; and it is melancholy to see that an opinion of her decline, whether actual or imaginary, exists in the minds of her people. It would be valueless to inquire of its causes, unless that inquiry should prompt a remedy. For ourself, we believe that the causes lie less in the country, than in the want of a unity of energetic action in her people. No society can prosper by a merely transient trade. Each country possesses, in itself, a permanent source of trade, which must be developed fully before commerce can take deep root and flourish successfully. The profits of a trade, merely dependent upon the transient passage of produce or manufactures through the hands of agents, are but very partially distributed. They may make individuals rich, but will cause cities to become poor. Let Mobile open means of communication with the interior; let the interior give her a generous confidence; let it pour into her bosom the various mineral resources of that interior—the iron, and coal, which exist in such abundance; and instead of the cold, unnatural apathy which prevails, let the up-country regard her as our own outlet to the sea; and Mobile will no longer be looked upon as a place of mere deposit. We are sorry to say that, occasionally, a spirit of hostility has been displayed between the merchant and agriculturist. Without stopping to say how much the merchant is benefited by agriculture, it is certain that without commerce, the planter would be nothing. Without the merchant, as the agent of exchange, the land would be cultivated in selfishness, and for mere subsistence. In this condition we contemplate a barren country, and the cultivators of the soil indigent and barbarous. With the merchant to receive and exchange products, a more cheerful aspect is given to society. The wealth accumulated by the merchant is returned to the planter in works of improvement. To whom, but to them, is agriculture indebted for the steamboats, the railways, and other works which contribute so essentially to promote intercourse, and advance the interests of men? Let us hope that a more generous intercourse may exist among the people of the interior and our Mobile friends; and

that minds will be found liberal enough to set at defiance those unnatural prejudices which are retarding the progress of all the interests of Alabama.

4. Seeing to what point the ancients carried the various subjects we have considered, Religion, Law, Commerce, and the Arts, and how far, in our own age, the present generation is advancing them, we may scarcely limit conjecture as to their progress in the hands of posterity. It is related of Pope Adrian, that, to settle disputes between the Portuguese and Spaniards as to their discoveries, he drew a line upon the globe. Successive discoveries required this line to be continually changed. It was emblematical of that line of civilization and liberty which is constantly being removed westward. The line dividing the civilization of this country from the barbarism of the East, must be farther and farther removed, until it shall throw its reflection across the Pacific. Already it sheds a twilight on the South Sea islands, and must soon diffuse over China the blessings of Christianity, by whose light her barbarous people may be at once instructed in truth, and humanized in the arts of life. The South-west is in the van of this advancing tide of civilization. To her people's eyes is disclosed the opening prospect; and they carry the torch in that race of freedom and virtue, whose goal will not be bounded by the shores of the Pacific. It is not for us to conjecture what Providence shall select as instruments to bring about this result: whether the war now waged with our southern neighbors is designed as one of them, it is inevitable that, either in peace or war, the institutions, the laws, the arts, the commerce, of this country are rapidly advancing, step by step, upon the nations south and west of us. Whatever flag floats over the territory between us and Capes Horn and St. Lucas, it is certain that its physical, intellectual, and moral barbarism, are being dispersed. As the misty cloud that hangs over the eastern sky gradually melts away as the rising sun pours his rays onward, so the darkness now resting upon the faculties of that country, is being scattered by the great blaze of well-regulated liberty, rising and pouring its effulgence from the bosom of our Union. The depravity of morals, the misconceptions of politics, the ambition, the fanaticism, the wildest human passions, the restrictions upon commerce, must all disappear; and well-regulated government; religion, whose offices are the dispensation of the great charities of life; laws, founded on well-defined principles of constitutional right; commerce, untrammelled by the authority of the State; a land smiling under culture, and a people, happy in the efforts of virtue and intelligence, must take their place.

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#### Art. VII.—THE CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS CONVENTIONS.

THE call which was made upon the Southern and Western States in the autumn of 1845, was responded to with great unanimity in the assemblage of the Memphis Convention. We attended that Convention as a delegate and in the capacity of one of its Secretaries. The occasion and the subject had suggested to our mind the importance of

establishing a periodical work which should be a true exponent of these great regions of our country, and furnish at all times, even to minute details, the most reliable information upon their important interests—constituting a map of their progress, open ever to be consulted. We communicated our views to many members of the Convention, by whom they were warmly seconded; and upon our return to New Orleans the first number of the present work was published, embracing the Reports and Statistics of the Convention, etc., etc.

The Memphis Convention adjourned—and its result, independently of the influences on the South and West in bringing them into a near and friendly union, were, a memorial to Congress, and a Report by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, at the head of a special Committee. The fate of the Report and the Resolutions all will remember. But there is little likelihood that they have yet been disposed of. Indeed we know that Mr. Calhoun designs calling them up again, and will take occasion to explain more fully and elaborately his views than he has yet been able to do.

The CHICAGO Convention was the natural and inevitable consequence of the MEMPHIS, and we so predicted long ago. The doctrines and principles of the latter, while they harmonized with the views of many portions of the Union, did not command the sentiments of a majority of the West or of the Union. Discussed and doubted in some sections as extending too wide the domain of action, they were condemned in others as altogether restrictive and suicidal to the interests of the West.

The Memphis Convention sought to conciliate all parties, and agree on some practical plan of action—a *compromise*, if necessary—which could meet the general approval and hearty co-operation of all sections, as the very best which, under the circumstances, could be secured; the Chicago Convention, on the contrary, denounces this as impracticable and injurious, and in no respect adequate to meet the requisition and necessities of the North-west and the Lakes. It comes out boldly, cuts the Gordian knot, and declares openly for a *system of internal improvement upon western lakes and rivers, co-extensive with all the requirements of their rapidly increasing commerce.*

We reviewed, in our number for Sept. 1846, the Report of Mr. Calhoun, and expressed some doubts. The paper we characterized as one of the most remarkable and able which had ever emanated from that great statesman—in which, we believe, almost all who oppose its doctrines agree. The Report having had but a limited circulation, and being entitled to preservation in some standard form, we shall, we are sure, do some service to the country by furnishing it as an appendix to the present article. The able letter of Mr. Webster, in which the whole subject of Internal Improvement is discussed with the hand of a master, will be at the same time presented. They should go together, and be read together, down to posterity; representing, as they do, the antagonistic principles of the first great Conventions ever held in the Mississippi Valley.

It is unnecessary for us to comment upon either of these American papers. It is sufficient for an editor, *neutral* in politics, that they be fairly presented, so that all may make up their own opinions and determine for themselves.

The Chicago Convention is said to have originated in a casual meeting of Western men at Rathburn's Hotel, in New York. The Convention assembled on the fifth of July, and embraced, it is estimated, several thousand delegates. We believe no exact return of them has yet been furnished, and are rather disposed to question the number—though in such a wonderful region as the North-west, nothing is impossible. The delegates were from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia, and Florida. The temporary Chairman was Jos. L. Barton, of Buffalo.

EDWARD BATES, of Missouri *President*.

*Vice Presidents.*

John A. Brockway, Conn.  
J. G. Camp, Florida.  
T. B. King, Georgia.  
E. W. L. Ellis, Indiana.  
W. Woodbridge, Michigan.  
E. Corning, New York.  
L. Kirkpatrick, New Jersey  
Governor Bibb, Ohio.

A. W. Loomis, Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Hoppin, Rhode Island.  
J. H. Tweedy, Wisconsin.  
A. W. Watkins, Missouri.  
Judge Williams, Iowa.  
Charles Hempstead, Illinois.  
M. A. Chandler, Maine.  
W. P. Eustis, Massachusetts.

*Secretaries.*

Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.  
N. E. Edwards, Illinois.  
F. W. Fenno, New York.  
A. B. Chambers, Missouri.  
Aaron Hobart, Massachusetts.

David Noble, Michigan.  
Peter McMartin, New Jersey.  
N. W. Otis, Ohio.  
Frederick S. Lovell, Wisconsin.  
H. W. Starr, Iowa.

A number of letters were read. Mr. Webster heartily concurred with the Convention; Silas Wright, of New York, adopts the harbor feature, but hesitates upon the rivers—some are clearly within the Constitution, others not—no general rule can be devised; Mr. Benton *first* proposed a canal from the Mississippi to the lakes by government, and was the “*first* to propose to include the upper Mississippi and Missouri within the circle of internal improvement by the government”—no arbitrary rule can be made for improvement (a dash at Mr. Calhoun); Mr. Van Buren is, of course, ambiguous; circumstances will put it out of Mr. Cass's power to be present; Mr. Clay is heartily with the Convention.

An executive committee, consisting of two from each State, was appointed to collect all necessary statistics, and to memorialize Congress upon the subject of the resolutions. The Hon. Abbot Lawrence is the chairman.

The Committee were,\*

*Massachusetts*—Abbott Lawrence, Boston; John Mills, Springfield.

*New York*—John C. Spencer, Albany; Samuel B. Ruggles, New York city.

*Kentucky*—James T. Morehead, Covington; James Guthrie, Louisville.

*Indiana*—Jacob G. Sleight, Michigan city; Zebulon Baird, Lafayette.

\* It is well to observe, that, since the adjournment of the Convention, the Committee have had a meeting, and assigned special subjects to its different members, viz.: to collect statistics and information upon Buffalo and Lake Ontario, Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York; on shore of Lake Erie, J. L. Weatherby, of Cleveland; on Illinois, Jesse B. Thomas, Chicago; Wisconsin, Rufus King; Mississippi and tributaries, Thomas B. Allen, St. Louis, T. J. Bigham and J. Guthrie. Important materials may be expected from these able sources.



*Missouri*—Thomas Allen, St. Louis; James M. Converse, St. Louis.  
*Rhode Island*—Alexander Duncanson, Providence; Zachariah Allen, Providence.  
*Iowa*—George C. Stone, Bloomington; Wm. B. Ewing, Burlington.  
*Ohio*—James Hall, Cincinnati; Joseph L. Weatherby, Cleveland.  
*Connecticut*—Thomas W. Williams, New London; Philip Ripley, Hartford.  
*Pennsylvania*—T. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh; S. C. Johnson, Erie.  
*Wisconsin*—Rufus King, Milwaukee; Wm. Woodman, Mineral Point.  
*Georgia*—Thomas B. King, Savannah; Wm. B. Hodgson, Savannah.  
*Florida*—L. G. Camp.  
*Michigan*—Jos. R. Williams, Constantine; David C. Noble, Monroe.  
*Maine*—Charles Jarvis, Surrey; George Gooves, Gardiner.  
*Illinois*—David J. Baker, Alton; Jesse B. Thomas, Chicago.  
*New Jersey*—Charles King, Elizabethtown; Littleton Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick.  
*New Hampshire*—James Wilson, Keene; John Page.

The following propositions, prepared by the Hon. John C. Spencer, of New York, were adopted by the Convention:

"1. That the Constitution of the United States was framed by practical men, for practical purposes, declared in the preamble—'to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty;' and was mainly designed to create a government, whose functions should be adequate to the protection of the common interests of all the States, or of two or more of them, which could not be maintained by the action of the separate States. That in strict accordance with this object, the revenues derived from commerce were surrendered to the General Government, with the express understanding that they should be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

"2. That among these common interests and objects, were 1st, Foreign commerce, to the regulation of which, the powers of the States, severally, were confessedly inadequate; and 2d, internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its prosecution, or where the expense of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States, and where, of course, those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the constitutional grant of power to Congress, 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States.'

"3. That being thus possessed both of the means and of the power, which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice, to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities, and that protection which the States individually would have afforded, had the revenues and authority been left to them.

"4. That this obligation has ever been recognized from the foundation of the government, and has been fulfilled partially, by erecting light-houses, building piers for harbors, break-waters and sea walls, removing obstructions in rivers, and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports on the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent, in providing similar facilities for 'commerce among the States;' and that the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous

light-houses upon them, which appropriations have never been questioned in Congress, as wanting in constitutional authority.

"5. That thus, by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States, and of every department of the Federal Government, under all administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the Constitution, in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, has been confirmed by the people, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument, as any one of its most explicit provisions.

"6. That the power 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes,' is, on its face, so palpably applicable in its whole extent, to each of the subjects enumerated equally, and in the same manner, as to render any attempt to make it more explicit, idle and futile; and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to foreign commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations, by improving harbors, and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it authorizes similar facilities to 'commerce among the States.'

"7. That 'foreign commerce' itself is dependent upon internal trade, for the distribution of its freights, and for the means of paying for them; so that whatever improves the one, advances the other; and they are so inseparable, that they should be regarded as one. That an export from the American shore to a British port in Canada, is as much foreign commerce as if it had been carried directly to Liverpool; and that an exportation to Liverpool neither gains nor loses any of the characteristics of foreign commerce, by the directness or circuitry of the route, whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or descend through that river and its connecting canals to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

"8. That the General Government, by extending its jurisdiction over the lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for the purpose of revenue, but to give security to life and property, by the regulation of steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of commerce. If it has power to control and restrain, it must have power to protect, assist, and facilitate; and if it denies the jurisdiction in the one mode of action, it must renounce it in the other.

"9. That in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of harbors for shelter, and of the Western rivers, from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the government, to diminish those dangers, and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local, and not national, must be wanting in information as to the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

"10. That having regard to relative population, and to the extent of commerce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes, and the streams connecting them with the ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the ports, harbors, and navigable rivers of the Atlantic ports; and that the time has arrived, when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done, by the united, determined, and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

"11. That independent of this right to protection of 'commerce among the States,' the right of 'common defense,' guarantied by the Constitution, entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers, to such safe and convenient harbors as may afford shelter to a navy, whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors; and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

"12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect 'commerce among the States,' and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite sectional combinations to insure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the republican principles of our government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives. That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of the rights and interests of all our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, disclaiming selfish and local purposes, will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the treasury, upon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious dangers to our confederacy.

"13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and a harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier which will afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against a storm, must necessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to commercial purposes.

"14. That the revenues derived from imports on foreign goods belong to all the people; and the public lands being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as all these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of the people, to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and the competency of the General Government, would be unjust and oppressive.

"15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of internal trade and of 'commerce among the States' with the fortunes of any political party, but that we seek to place that cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice, and constitutional duty as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor."

## AMERICAN MERCANTILE BIOGRAPHY.

## No. I.\*—STEPHEN GIRARD.

At the head of this department conspicuously is the name of **STEPHEN GIRARD**. It has inscribed itself upon the pages of our country's history, and is identified with our earliest commercial progress. Where better could we begin in presenting the memoirs and the portraits of **EMINENT MERCHANTS**?

Mr. Girard's history will require but little comment, being familiar to most of his countrymen. He was a native of France, born in 1750. Poor, uneducated, and friendless, his first occupation was that of cabin-boy and sailor. He passed to the West Indies, and then to this country. Here we find him the mate, then the captain and part owner of a small craft between New York and New Orleans. His first appearance in Philadelphia was about 1769, where all his future glory was to be manifested. He began a petty trader.

In company with Hazzlehurst, Mr. Girard purchased two vessels for the St. Domingo trade. His trade, until 1776, was with New Orleans and St. Domingo. We find him soon after the owner of a small grocery and bottling house. He supplied the American soldiers, during the war, with claret and cider. After the peace, the New Orleans and French trade was revived, and Mr. Girard's prosperity began. The insurrection at St. Domingo, and the immense unclaimed deposits put in his vessels by persons who were massacred, opened his fortunes.

He soon after began to build ships for the Calcutta and China trade. With the establishment of his bank, we are familiar; his conduct during the Philadelphia pestilence, his aid to the government during the last war, and his other acts of great and liberal public spirit. It is unnecessary now to speak of the peculiarities of his person and character. His appearance is said to have been that of an old sailor, with a hard face, and but one eye; his habits parsimonious. In sentiments he was an infidel. He died in 1834, of an influenza, being 84 years old.

His will has been made a common matter of fame, and the misfortunes attending the great property bequeathed, amounting to many millions.

To the Pennsylvania Hospital he gave \$30,000; Deaf and Dumb Institute, \$20,000; public schools, \$10,000; Orphans' Asylum, \$10,000; distressed masters of ships, \$10,000; Masonic loan, \$20,000; captains in his service, \$1,500 each; apprentices, \$500 each. To the city of New Orleans, 208,000 acres of land, with thirty slaves; and to Philadelphia the rest of his Louisiana property. To Pennsylvania, \$300,000, for internal improvements; for the improvement of the Delaware, &c., \$500,000, besides other important bequests to the city, &c.

But the most munificent donation was that for the celebrated **GIRARD COLLEGE**, now in course of construction in Philadelphia. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of these buildings, or ensure more gratifying results to the country. **TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** was the munificent appropriation for this orphan charity.

Mr. Girard is dead, but his memory will last and be cherished by thousands. Let us all imitate the bright features of his character, and avoid his defects. To our enterprising and rising merchants how fruitful an example!

## AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES SOUTH AND WEST.

## THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA.

WE have lately been engaged in the collection of materials upon Sugar as cultivated and manufactured in our own and foreign countries, as also upon the **SUGAR TRADE** of the world. We entered into some considerable correspondence, replies to which have not yet been received except in part. It is our aim to take up the subject in every point of view, and spare no pains and expense in collecting everything that can be had in our own or in other countries. It is only in this way that this important branch of American enterprise can be successfully prosecuted and produce the highest results. As the material reaches us it shall have place in consecutive numbers of the Review.

The reader will find many able articles upon this subject in our back numbers, which will be studied to great advantage.

\* This will be followed up in a similar manner from other leading merchants living in every section of the Union. This enterprise we commend to the commercial classes.



The Hon. E. La Sere has forwarded us according to request, several documents from Washington, from which much that is of interest may be digested.

The *first* contains the replies of the proprietor of the Louisiana Sugar Refinery in 1832 to the interrogatories of a committee of the legislature.

*Question.* How long have you been in operation?

*Answer.* We commenced boiling on the first of February, 1832.

*Q.* How many hogsheads of sugar have you melted?

*A.* 330 hogsheads from the first to the eighteenth February.

*Q.* Have you employed any foreign sugars?

*A.* No; none whatever.

*Q.* What prices have you paid heretofore for Louisiana sugars?

*A.* Two and six cents, according to quality.

*Q.* What are the present prices of Havana sugars in the market?

*A.* White can be bought at ten cents, and we have been offered browns at six and three quarter cents.

*Q.* Have you ever refined foreign sugars?

*A.* I have been a partner for five years in one of the most extensive refineries in London, and have worked many thousand hogsheads of West India, and larger quantities of East India and other sugars.

*Q.* At the present price of Louisiana and foreign sugars, to which would you give the preference for the purpose of refinery?

*A.* At the present prices, I decidedly prefer the Louisiana sugars. The result from prime Louisiana sugar has been fully equal to that of any other descriptions I have ever refined.

The *second* is the memorial of Charles Louis Fleischmann, 1839, which embraces history of the beet root-sugar; increase of the manufacture and consumption in France; condition of the colonies; progress in England; progress in Russia, Germany, &c.; importance of the new process, examined by a French author; chemical analysis of the beet-root; microscopic examination of the beet, by M. Raspail; results of examination; progress of the sugar manufacture in America; comparative price of labor, &c.; advantages in favor of the United States, &c.; sugar produced in Louisiana; importation of sugar in the United States, and the advantages of home production; sugar from the pumpkin; sugar from green corn, and rotation of crops; the yield and profit of the beet manufacture; an ingenious apparatus for reducing saccharine liquids; reasons for encouraging this branch of industry in the United States; qualifications necessary for an agent, &c., to obtain the necessary information in Europe, relating to the manufacture of beet-sugar, &c.

The *third* is the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the interrogatory of Hon. Robert Nicholas, showing the export and import of sugar into the United States for the year ending 30th Sept. 1839, as follows:

#### SUGARS EXPORTED FROM UNITED STATES, 1838-39.

Danish West Indies,.....	lbs. 23,591	\$2,860
Dutch West Indies,.....	250	33
Gibraltar,.....	567,362	80,547
French Mediterranean ports,.....	4,628	379
French West Indies,.....	3,609	346
Italy,.....	1,645,449	144,602
Sicily,.....	1,184,367	168,297
Trieste and Adriatic ports,.....	362,445	32,700
Turkey, Levant, &c.,.....	107,423	9,669
Hayti,.....	1,897	255
Texas,.....	73,082	8,846
Mexico,.....	378	56
Honduras, &c.,.....	89,061	8,671
Brazil,.....	10,893	1,007
Monte Video, &c.,.....	32,176	2,976
Buenos Ayres,.....	16,529	1,510
Chili,.....	636,020	55,984
Africa generally,.....	18,702	1,901
Kamschatka,.....	4,870	487
	4,782,723	521,117

# 130 AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES SOUTH AND WEST.

## IMPORTS.

Brown Sugar,.....lbs.	182,540 327	Value,.....	\$8,951,371
White Sugar, Clayed, &c.,...	12,690,946	"	968,131
Loaf Sugar,.....	315	"	46
Candy,.....	580	"	59
Other refined,.....	56,856	"	5,026

The fourth was a paper presented by Mr. Benton in 1840, showing

## SUGARS IMPORTED FROM 1828 TO 1838.

Brown.			White, Clayed, &c.		Candy and Loaf.		Other refined.	
Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1828	51,686,955	\$3,081,004	5,249,006	\$465,732	380	\$17	77	\$12
1829	58,597,574	3,218,526	4,709,720	403,880	802	141	525	106
1830	78,576,388	3,985,865	7,906,658	644,477	7,005	571	62	9
1831	98,576,928	4,220,993	10,437,726	689,884	215,739	20,899	775	48
1832	60,117,717	2,536,441	6,334,571	397,247	36,479	2,916	124	15
1833	85,689,044	3,982,877	11,999,088	769,466	46,035	3,480	271	33
1834	107,483,841	5,027,377	7,906,014	510,452	988	127	682	88
1835	111,806,880	5,751,074	14,229,359	1,055,100	1,908	228	186	23
1836	181,243,537	11,623,699	10,182,578	890,805	572	96	650	96
1837	120,416,071	6,118,165	15,723,748	1,084,502	9,899	1,132	43	6
1838	139,200,905	6,466,199	14,678,238	1,120,161	2,948	269	1,608	196

## SUGARS EXPORTED.

Brown.			White, Clayed, &c.		Candy and Loaf.		Other refined.	
Years.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1828	8,999,992	\$642,262	1,681,140	\$184,571	9,956	\$1,666		
1829	10,643,869	647,796	1,699,619	167,260				
1830	6,676,265	412,355	3,049,527	272,020				
1831	17,297,837	886,564	5,274,579	434,993	4,455	452	4,040	\$327
1832	14,230,070	695,943	3,258,875	233,982	35,650	3,337	12,243	1,244
1833	2,001,424	115,220	4,475,869	294,446	11,131	1,121	130,730	15,595
1834	11,035,926	622,139	2,928,602	212,083	3,919	456	756	112
1835	3,786,017	254,174	3,447,772	306,126			23,687	2,775
1836	30,429,836	2,425,421	3,782,287	378,318	61,124	8,217	219,035	20,822
1837	27,875,456	1,663,573	13,176,577	986,479	16,239	2,246	56,547	5,380
1838	4,503,074	277,198	7,121,250	611,977				

The fifth shows the amount paid in drawback on domestic refined sugar.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
1795	\$4,329 12	1810	.....	1825	\$1,612 68
1796	21,098 36	1811	.....	1826	2,627 57
1797	12,796 13	1812	.....	1827	5,834 36
1798	3,279 80	1813	.....	1828	2,045 48
1799	4,984 42	1814	.....	1829	45,092 56
1800	5,783 86	1815	.....	1830	84,230 48
1801	9,432 58	1816	.....	1831	63,688 65
1802	16,729 28	1817	\$6,091 68	1832	42,840 65
1803	6,828 48	1818	15,419 08	1833	34,643 80
1804	441 50	1819	838 20	1834	162,086 05
1805	.....	1820	879 84	1835	42,829 50
1806	181 69	1821	5,362 80	1836	83,768 60
1807	.....	1822	3,560 95	1837	100,642 70
1808	.....	1823	2,281 68	1838	145,494 30
1809	.....	1824	2,286 12		

The sixth is Mr. Woodbury's Report, showing the imports and exports of sugar in 1840.

## SUGAR IMPORTED YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1840.

Brown Sugar,.....	107,089,013 lbs.	Foreign cost,.....	\$4,708,162
White, Clayed, &c.,.....	12,984,610 "	" " " "	838,241
Loaf, Candy, and other refined,.....	1,623 "	" " " "	167

## SUGAR EXPORTED SAME YEAR.

Brown,.....	9,728,204	Value,.....	\$548,858
White, Clayed, &c.,.....	9,081,640	" " " "	799,518
Domestic Refined,.....	10,381,485	" " " "	1,189,766

The *Seventh* is a reply by the Northern sugar refiners to the above papers, &c., in which they say:

In a speech of the Honorable Mr. Benton, made in that body on the 16th March, we find it stated, that in the years 1837 and 1838, "*the whole revenue* derived from the importation of brown sugar in the United States, and an additional sum besides, was delivered over, gratuitously, to a few dozen sugar-refiners."

We are altogether at a loss to understand upon what authority this statement was made, as, upon looking at the public documents, we find the following to be the true account of the matter:

In document No. 372, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the 25th Congress, 2d session, we find it stated:

That in the year ending 1837, 30th September, there were imported into the United States of brown sugar..... 120 416,071 lbs.  
During said year there were exported of brown sugar..... 26,708,030 "

Leaving of brown sugar to pay duty..... 93,708,041 "

Which, at the duty of \$2.23 paid that year, amounts to..... \$2,063,655 71

From which deduct the amount of drawback paid that year on 2,012,854 lbs. refined sugar exported, at 5 cents per pound..... 100,642 70

Leaves a net revenue on brown sugar accruing to the United States in 1837, of..... \$1,963,013 01

In a similar document from the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 253, transmitted to the 25th Congress, 3d session, it is stated:

That in the year ending 1838, 30th September, there were imported into the United States of brown sugar..... 139,200,905 lbs.  
During said year there were exported of brown sugar..... 4,328,687 "

Leaving of brown sugar to pay duty..... 134,872,218 "

Which, at \$2.03 duty paid that year, amounts to the sum of.... \$2,734,365 96

From which deduct the amount of drawback paid that year on 2,909,686 lbs. of refined sugar exported, at 5 cents per pound.. 145,494 30

Leaves a net revenue on brown sugar accruing to the United States in 1838, of..... \$2,588,871 66

Thus, in the years 1837 and 1838, the net revenue accruing to the United States, after deducting all the refined sugar exported, on which drawback was paid, amounted to the sum of \$4,551,884 67.

This will show you, sir, unless we ourselves are in great error, that Mr. Benton's information must have been entirely incorrect.

The *Eighth* is a memorial signed by several hundred sugar planters of Louisiana, dated in 1842, praying an increase of duties on imported sugar. We make this extract:

That the number of sugar estates, in 1828, amounted to 308.

That from 1828 to 1833, the number gradually increased to 691.

That under the tariff of 1816, the State of Louisiana was already supplying one half of the sugars required for the consumption of the United States, and was bidding fair soon to meet the entire consumption.

That before the last 383 estates could be brought into full operation, the tariff of 1833 was adopted. That 156 estates have already been compelled to abandon their sugar works under the effects of this act. That its further action cannot fail to annihilate this important branch of national industry. That there is no branch of industry in our country which is not directly or indirectly benefited by a tariff judiciously laid.

That at a low estimate, the 525 estates yet in operation expend annually \$2,000,000 for repairs of 525 engines and mills, and for castings, clothing, shoes, hats, implements of husbandry, carts and wheels, nails, corn and flour, beef, pork, fish, tobacco, whiskey, hoops, mules, horses and cattle, &c., &c., the product of Eastern and Western States, and for overseers and engineers.

Whereby it is seen that mechanics, manufacturers, and agriculturists, throughout the Union, are directly interested, to the amount of two millions of dollars per annum, in the sugar industry.

That the last crop of sugar is estimated at 80,000 hogsheads, or about 80,000,000 of pounds and 4,000,000 gallons, of molasses; that prices this year are hardly averaging three cents for sugars, and twelve cents for molasses, which represent a gross amount of \$2,880,000, of which, as above stated, \$2,000,000 are required for the working expenses during the year, and go to other branches of industry, while the proprietors will only receive \$880,000, being 1.69 per cent. on the capital invested of \$52,000,000.

#### THE EARLY HISTORY OF SUGAR.

The following communication was sent us by A. G. Summer, Esq., of South Carolina, received by him from his brother, Thomas J. Summer, member of the Literary and Scientific Society of Giesin, and who is pursuing Agricultural Chemistry under Liebig, Rosa and Mulder.

Dr. Weill says, that as far as he has observed there is no allusion made to sugar in the Old Testament. The conquests of Alexander seem to have opened its discovery to the Western world. Strabo says that Nearchus, his admiral, found sugar cane in the East Indies, but does not say that even art was used to reduce the juice of this plant to gum. Strabo also quotes Eratosthenes, as speaking of roots of large reeds in India, which were of sweet taste, both raw and when boiled. Theophrastus, we next find, had some knowledge of sugar, for in naming the different kinds of honey, he mentions one found in reeds. Varro, in a fragment quoted by Isidorus, alludes to this substance, when he says it was as a fluid, pressed out from reeds of a large size, which was sweeter than honey. Dioscorides, speaking of the different kinds of honey, says that there is one sort, in a concrete state, called *Saccharon*, which is found in the reeds of India and Arabia Felix. This, he adds, has the appearance of salt; and, like that, is bitter when chewed in the mouth. It is beneficial to the bowels and stomach, if taken dissolved in water; and is also useful in diseases of the bladder and kidneys. Being sprinkled on the eye, it removes those filmy substances that obscure the sight. This I regard as the first account extant of the medical properties of sugar.

Galen was well acquainted with the use of sugar, and describes it similarly with the above, as a kind of honey, called *Sacchar*, that came from India and Arabia Felix, and concreted in reeds. He says it is less sweet than honey, but of similar qualities, as detergent, desiccative, and digerent. He observes the difference, however, that sugar is not like some honey, injurious to the stomach, or productive of thirst, but on the contrary, always occasions internal irritation.

In the third book of Galen, treating of medicines easily procured, sugar is repeatedly prescribed.

Lucan speaks of the sweet juice drawn from reeds, which constituted a drink for the people of India. Seneca, speaks also of an oily sweet juice in reeds. Pliny mentions it as *Saccaron*, and says it was brought from Arabia and India; but the best came from the latter country. He describes it as a kind of honey obtained from reeds, of a white color resembling gum, brittle when pressed by the teeth, and found in pieces of the size of a hazlenut. It was used in medicine only.

Salmasius, in his *Plinianæ Exercitationes*, says Pliny relates upon the authority of Juba the historian, that some reeds grew in the Fortunate Islands, which increased to the size of trees, and yielded a liquor that was sweet and agreeable to the palate. Though he implies that this plant was the sugar cane, I think the plant intended by Pliny was some one of the milk producing trees of the African tropics. Before this period we had no account of the artificial boiling, or the application of the evaporating process to sugar, but Statius alludes to the boiling of sugar, and the passage is referred to in the celebrated Thesaurus of Stephens.

Arrian, in his *Periplus of the Red Sea*, speaks of the honey of reeds, called *Sacchar*, as one of the articles of trade between Ariac and Barygaza, two places of the hither India, and of some parts of the Red Sea. *Ælian*, in his *Natural History*, speaks of a kind of honey, pressed from reeds that grew among the Prassi,



a people who lived near the Ganges. Tertullian also speaks of sugar in his book *De Iudicio Dei*, as a kind of honey procured from canes. Alexander Aphrodisæus states, that sugar was regarded in his time as an Indian production. What the Indians called sugar then, was a concretion of honey, in reeds resembling crystals of salt, of a white color, brittle, and possessing a detergent and purgative power like honey; and which being boiled in the same manner as honey, is rendered less purgative, without impairing its nutritive quality.

Paulus Aegineta, makes the first mention of sugar growing in Europe; and also speaks of its being brought from Arabia Felix; the latter he seemed to think less sweet than the sugar raised in Europe, and neither injurious to the stomach nor causing thirst, as the European sugar was apt to do. I regret that I can't fix the date at which this author wrote. Achmet, an Eastern writer who is said to have lived about the year 830, speaks frequently of sugar as common in his time. Avicenna, the Arab physician, also speaks of sugar as being the produce of reeds, which he calls *tabicer* or *tabarzel*.

It does not appear that down to this time the world was acquainted with the method of preparing sugar, by boiling down the juice of the canes to a consistence. It is also thought that the sugar they had was not derived from the sugar cane now cultivated, but from a coarser and larger variety, known to the ancient world, and called by Avicenna, *Tubarzel*, which is the *arundo arbor* of Casper Bauhen, the *Sacchar Munda* of later authors, and the *Arundo Bambos*, of Linnæus. This yields, even at the present day, a sweet, milky juice, which freely crystallizes in the sun's rays, and resembles sugar both in taste and appearance. It is similar if not identical with Gun Manna, and I think we must date the commencement of the cultivation of sugar as we know it with the Crusaders. This period opened to the world the riches of the "Jérusalem." Even the "Golden Fleece" had stopped at Colchis, but it was for the Crusaders to transport useful arts, tastes, refinement, and even disease from the Holy Land, to all portions of Central and Western Europe. In the history of those days, romance and chivalry held a sway which almost obscures the details of those useful arts which went home with the mail-clad soldiers of the Holy Sepulchre. But the student, by groping in the massive rubbish of centuries, if he perseveres, can still, now and then, place his finger on a point in the progress of any art which existed at that time, and in searching for these points is often rewarded by discoveries which show the inception of wonderful events which have since transpired. I turned my inquiries from the tomes of the times preceding the Crusaders to the historians of those infatuated expeditions, and in the *Historia Hierosolymitana* found that the Crusaders discovered in Syria certain reeds called *Canna-mel*, of which a kind of wild honey was made. Albertus Agnensis, writing about the same period, says "that the Crusaders found sweet honeyed reeds in great quantities in the meadows about Tripoli, in Syria, which reeds were called *Zucra*. These reeds were sucked by them, and they were much pleased with their sweet taste, with which they could be scarcely satisfied. This plant is cultivated with great labor of the husbandman every year. At the time of harvest, they bruise it when ripe in mortars; and set the strained juice in vessels till it is concentered in the form of snow, or white salt. This, when scraped, they mix with bread or rub it with water, and take it as pottage; and it is to them more wholesome and pleasing than the honey of bees. The people who were engaged in the sieges of Albaria Marra and Archas, suffered dreadful hunger, and were much refreshed thereby." He also mentions in his account of the reign of Baldwin, that eleven camels, laden with sugar, were captured by the Crusaders, and from this we infer it was then made in considerable quantities.

In the works of Jacobus de Vitriaco, is to be found the first account of the employment of heat or fire in the making of sugar, for he says, "that in Syria reeds grow that are full of honey, or a sweet juice, which by the pressure of a screw engine, and concentered by fire, becomes sugar. Wilhelmus Tyrensis, about the same period speaks of "sugar as made in the neighborhood of Tyre, and sent to the farthest ports of the world."

Marinus Sanatus says, that in the countries subject to the Sultan, sugar was produced in large quantities, and that it was likewise made in Cyprus, Rhodes, Amorea, Malta, Sicily, and other places belonging to Christians.

Last of all, Hugo Falcandus, who wrote in the days of Frederic Barbarossa, speaks of sugar being produced in great quantities in Sicily, where it was used in two states; one, when the juice was boiled down to the consistence of honey, the other when it was boiled still farther down so as to form a solid body of sugar.

Here, when revolution and the turbulent spirit of Frederic shook the whole of Europe, was consummated that skill which has since furnished to our sugar regions a basis for the wonderful chemical discoveries which have engaged their attention up to the present time. How much the art of manufacturing sugar is yet to be improved can only be imagined, when we review the events which have accelerated its production since the twelfth century. I feel much satisfaction in addressing these historical transcripts to one of my fellow-citizens who is largely interested in the culture of sugar. Depend upon it, my dear sir, the only thing the sugar planters should call to their support is the aid of science. With this, and the healthy energy of American enterprise, they will outstrip the world in the production of every staple which engages their attention and occupies their labor.

In reply to interrogatories made by us, we received the following interesting communications. We do not think the writers intended them for publication in their present state, nor was it our intention so to have given them. But, having failed to obtain all the information desired for a special end, we were forced to abandon it for the present. We have supposed the publication of the letters would subserve the interests of our sugar planters, and trust that we shall be excused the liberties taken.

1. FROM THE HON. JOEL R. POINSETT.

June 25, 1847.

Sugar is a fruitful subject. Of course you are aware of the vast advantage possessed over us in the West Indies, where, from the cane maturing, the juice is many times stronger than in our colder region. Within the tropics it takes eighteen months to mature, and I think the comparative strength of the juice with that raised in colder climates, is as eight to one. Sugar is cultivated successfully in Peru, and constitutes the chief article of export. It is sent to Chile, in exchange for flour. The sugar of Peru is clayed, and not well refined.

In Mexico it is raised in the Tierra Templada and Tierra Caliente; chiefly in the valleys of Cuatla and Cuemavaca, about twenty leagues from the capital; although it might be cultivated to almost any extent, as the soil and climate of many parts of Mexico are peculiarly favorable to its production. Indeed, it was cultivated formerly much more extensively in the neighborhood of the coast, where the lands were more productive than those even of the island of Cuba, and the juice of the cane much richer in saccharine matter; but the works were destroyed on most of the estates during the civil wars of the revolution, and they are too costly to be renewed. The consumption of sugar in the country is enormous, and the quantity made barely suffices for home use.

If Mexico is to be Americanized, and sugar raised there to be brought into competition with that of Louisiana, the latter will have to abandon that source of profitable culture. An experiment, recorded by Humboldt, gave double the quantity of sugar raised on the coast of Mexico to that raised on the same area in Cuba. "A hectane of the best land in Vera Cruz produces 5,600 pounds of raw sugar, or exactly double the quantity obtained from the same space of ground in Cuba." The sugar used in Mexico, like that of Peru, is badly refined and has a coarse appearance. The cane is planted closer together than is customary in the English West India islands; but they rest their lands, planting only one fourth each year—a system that maintains their fertility unimpaired.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours.

J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

2. FROM A PLANTER IN LOUISIANA.

Elm Hall, June 24, 1847.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 14th inst., asking for information in regard to the culture, manufacture and trade of and in sugar; and should feel myself honored in being able to contribute anything to the general stock of knowledge in this highly important interest. Yet, although my entire energies have been devoted, for the last eighteen years, to the "culture and manufacture" of the sugar-cane, I have not the vanity to think myself capable of teaching others; and feel that we could have no more valuable boon, than a good scientific treatise on the various parts of the subject you propose. However, if I have been able to make any advance in any one branch of the subject, it has been in the cultivation. I believe the planters of the State are indebted to me for the truly philosophical mode of giving distance to cane, viz.: by planting alternate rows of corn, or

two rows of cane and one of corn, &c., thereby allowing space for the sun and air to reach the stocks—of course producing a richer and more perfect cane-juice, by ripening sooner and more thoroughly. The above mode of planting is calculated for new land, that would grow corn too large and rank to ripen when planted the ordinary distance apart; but the same principle holds good on any quality of land, viz.: plenty of distance to admit sun and air to the stock.

It would take "a book" to go into all the particulars and reasons for the various items appertaining to the proper cultivation of a crop of cane; and, I presume, you mainly desire immutable truths and principles laid down, by which practice must be guided, if success is expected. My own experience confirms me in the following truths, to be acted on before any certainty of success can be calculated on in planting cane. viz.: 1st. The land must be drained thoroughly, by running parallel ditches from the front to extreme rear (or until a sufficient fall can be had to drain the cultivated land), with a distance apart of not more than a half to an acre. *i. e.* thirty-five to seventy yards; and of a depth of not less than three feet. 2dly. The land must be broken up deeply, say ten inches or a foot, early in January, or, which is better, in the fall previous to planting, and replowed until the soil is perfectly pulverized. 3dly. During the cultivation, the cane is to be plowed frequently, *when not too wet*, until large enough to receive the final hilling; and if the proper distances (viz.: not less than eight feet between the rows) are given, the crop is insured, so far as the planter has it in his power. When the land becomes worn, it must, of course, be manured in some way—planting cow peas, &c. &c.

1st. In answer to the estimation, "reports of the crops for years past," we have very little faith. Errors have come under our own observation; and we have believed the estimate, particularly of the crop of 1845-6, was much too high.

2d. There has been put in operation some new plantations for sugar, but mostly small, since the last report; and still more are preparing to go into operation the present fall. 3d. How many I am unable to say.

4th. The crop of 1846-7, just sold, we have in this parish estimated at 9,500 hhds.

5th. I must say that I do not feel able to throw any light upon the manufacture of cane-juice into sugar; and sincerely hope you may be able to give us *practical* knowledge, which I think is greatly needed generally.

### 3. FROM A CAROLINA FARMER.

LITTLE RIVER, S. C., HOREY DISTRICT, }  
ALL-SAINTS PARISH, July 11, 1847. }

Dear Sir—Your favor, dated at New Orleans, June 6th, to Mr. James Perrel, at Cheraw, came to hand, and contents noted. I made about 200 lbs. sugar last season, from about the eighth part of an acre of land; which sugar was well grained, and as handsome as I ever saw, and the best tasted. I have about one acre and a half of cane planted this year; but a short time since some cattle got into it and cropped it down, which I fear will injure it. One owning good, suitable land, could do a very good business at sugar-making here.

I am, very respectfully, yours.

### 4. FROM AN EXTENSIVE PLANTER ON RED RIVER, LOUISIANA.

To J. D. B. De Bow, Esq.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 16, 1847.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to afford you all the information, so far as my limited knowledge yet extends, as to what has been done last season, and what is in contemplation this, in the new sugar parishes of Rapides and Natchitoches, which in the course of time, I venture to assert, will be among the most important of the sugar regions. The present season will be the great trial one, and I should not be astonished that some 5000 hhds. will be sent from Red River. I have no question, that if the caterpillar should appear in our region another year, Red River will send, in the course of three or four years, fully 20,000 hhds. to the New Orleans market. In a few days I shall again have the pleasure to address you. With great regard, your obedient servant.

## No 2.—PRATTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

In other pages of this Review we have spoken of the progress made in manufactures by the people of Alabama.

A few weeks ago we had the pleasure of passing through their State, and of visiting the remarkable town of Prattville, a description of which was promised. For this we have the material, its enterprising proprietor having appropriated to us several hours in various explanations throughout his immense establishment.

Daniel Pratt is a remarkable instance of that success which energy, enterprise and worth of character, will everywhere secure.

He was born in the Northern States, and left Lowell for Savannah, Georgia, where he became engaged in building bridges, but without much success. He removed thence to Alabama, with no other effects than a few chattels, but blessed with an energy which was indeed everything to him in his slender fortunes. We heard an anecdote of his industry at this period, in being discovered before the light of day with a supply of corn, which had been procured for his family. But difficulties such as these were nothing to so dauntless a spirit.

Mr. Pratt's earliest business in Alabama, was the construction, on a limited scale, of cotton gins. This was about 1833 or 1834. His first limited purchase was the privilege of water power. His business gradually progressed in extent and profit. The present site of Prattville was bought for \$20,000 from Joseph May, and contains 2,000 acres. The purchase money was soon realized from the sale of gins, and promptly paid. At this period an old saw-mill and a few indifferent huts were all that existed on the place.

Prattville is situated 12 miles north-west from Montgomery, on the west side of the Alabama river—4 miles from the town of Washington, and 8 miles from Robinson Springs, a fashionable watering-place. It is on Autauga Creek, from which the county takes its name. "Autauga" in the Indian language signifies "Corn dumpling." Autauga creek is a bold, clear stream, supported by beautiful springs which rise about 15 miles from its mouth. It is the most uniform stream in the world—neither depressed by a protracted drought, nor much swollen by heavy rains. It is consequently one of the best character for manufactories, for it can always be depended upon. The fall is pretty rapid, and the water can be worked over every half mile. The banks are bold, and the pine forest making up to the edge, so that there is no swamp near the creek. The woods abound with pine timber, the country healthy, the water good, navigation convenient, and every thing is favorable for the erection of extensive manufactories. The bed of Autauga creek is of a sand stone generally reaching across—hence the foundation is superior for mills.

Mr. Pratt's fortunes began to advance from this purchase. His improvements have been extraordinary, and one cannot realize they have been made in so short a period, save by the wand of an enchantress. He has also an interest in a large business house in New Orleans.

The immense establishments at this place include a large cotton gin manufactory, which completes 10 to 12 gins per week. They are shipped to New Orleans and Mobile, for the supply of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. The gins contain fifty saws each, of the value of \$3 to \$4 a saw. The steel plates for saws are imported from the North, but all the rest of the machinery is manufactured upon the place, in the extensive, sawing, planing, mortising, grooving and other departments, conducted by water power. Several saw-mills are employed in getting out necessary lumber for buildings, &c. The Alabama iron we observed in use, in casting railroad axles, some of which it appears are contracted for in Prattville.

The cotton manufacturing establishment is a new addition to the premises. It has the power of 3,000 spindles, all of which were not adjusted when we were there. The cost of the machinery for this power is estimated by Mr. Pratt at \$40,000, or over \$13 the spindle. No part of this cotton establishment has been in operation six months. The persons employed are taken from the country around, men, women and children—families being preferred—who are furnished with houses at small rent and obtain their provisions at the shops and neighboring farms. Average wages \$8 per month. There is no difficulty in getting operatives, who soon become expert in the business. Negroes have not been employed from the abundance of other labor.

The Prattville Factory, when in operation, will consume 1500 bales of cotton annually. The cotton is bought in the neighborhood. The cloth is of a coarse



quality, for which a ready market is always at hand, at 10c. the yard, containing one half pound cotton. Purchases of cotton in the last season were made at 9½¢ @ 10c.

Mr. Pratt's enterprise displays itself in every manner. The town contains two school-houses for the children of operatives, and two churches, Methodist and Baptist; two or three stores, a resident physician—but we believe not yet a lawyer—bad taste! A newspaper was seriously thought of when we were there. There are upwards of one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands employed, who receive their wages monthly. Their appearance is healthy and happy. Upward of forty small buildings have been constructed by the proprietor.

The private mansion at Prattsville is a splendid structure, with beautiful neighboring grounds. A fountain plays, and various shrubbery is scattered around. The prospect from the building is imposing.

We have not mentioned half the things at Prattsville worthy of admiration—the neatness, the system, the order, the extent. A single power working everything—corn, flour, cotton, saw, and every other mill—the appended blacksmithing and carriage establishments, etc., etc.

In manners the proprietor is unostentatious—simple and republican in his course of life. His energies are indomitable, and his industry knows no impediment or regards no toil. Night and day this man of enterprise may be found at his post. The interior of his mansion is adorned with a large hall and gallery of paintings. Thus are not the arts forgotten. A splendid picture of Rome and St. Peters adorns the hall, executed by our townsman, Geo. Cook, of New Orleans. Mr. Clay appears as large as life, and we understand that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster will be procured to adorn and illustrate in the same style the gallery.

Prattsville is capable of employing with its water power, 30 000 spindles, and according to the estimate of its proprietor, \$1 000 000 will create there a town of 3500 inhabitants and give employment to them.

We take leave of this interesting place with regret, our memories of it are so lively. May every fortune attend it in the future! We hope to see it for the South a great manufacturing Lowell, and to see many such Lowells among us. Here is an instance already of an immense fortune amassed by industry and energy in scarce the third of a generation. Who will imitate the example!\*

## COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH EXTENSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is common-place in our era of the World's history to speak of the advances of science; and we shall not now fall into the error.

During our excursions at the North, we took occasion to examine into the rationale of this mysterious operator—the Telegraph. The agent in New York manifested particular pleasure in introducing us to everything; at which we were determined to manifest as little surprise as possible. In fact, the best philosophy now is, to be surprised at nothing.

We explained the telegraph instrument fully in our number for February 1846; now for its alphabet.

#### TELEGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

—A —...B —...C —...D —...E —...F —...G —...H —...I  
—...J —...K —...L —...M —...N —...O —...P —...Q  
—...R —...S —...T —...U —...V —...W —...X —...Y —...Z  
—...& —...1 —...2 —...3 —...4 —...5 —...6  
—...7 —...8 —...9 —...0

or if we should say,

COMMERCE IS KING,

we would simply write,

and there it is, as plain as A B C.

\* For many of the particulars of this sketch, we are indebted to Col. Pickett, of Alabama. Slight errors may perhaps have crept in, in unimportant points.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINES CONSTRUCTED AND IN OPERATION.

	Miles.
From New York to Boston,.....	250
" " " Albany and Buffalo, .....	510
" " " Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, ...	240
" Washington to Fredericksburg and Richmond, .....	170
" Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Zanesville, .....	465
" " " Pottsville, .....	100
" Buffalo to Montreal (Canada), via. Lockport and Toronto, ..	650
" Auburn, Ithaca and Elmira, N. Y., .....	60
" Syracuse and Oswego (side lines), .....	35
" Boston to Portland (Maine), .....	120
" New York to Fire Island (offing), .....	90
Total, .....	2,690

## LINES UNDER CONTRACT AND IN PROCESS.

	Miles.
From Richmond to New Orleans (about) .....	1050
" New Orleans, Cincinnati to Columbus, .....	1200
" Buffalo to Milwaukee, .....	700
" Quebec to Halifax, .....	720
" " " Montreal, .....	180
" Troy to Montreal, .....	180
" Rochester to Dansville, .....	47
" " " Medina, .....	42
" Hamilton (Canada) to Detroit, .....	180
" Portland (Maine) to Halifax, .....	550
Total, .....	4,832

We are indebted to the polite agent of the Boston line, in New York, for many interesting particulars:

August 7th, a communication was received in New York from Montreal, a distance of over 1100 miles—was delivered, an answer obtained, and its receipt acknowledged by the Montreal operator in 30 minutes from the time it was received in New York.

On the New York and Boston line, a communication was sent from New York to Boston, ordering the sale of 50 shares of railroad stock. It was delivered, the sale made, and the party ordering the sale had returns of sale and price at which it was sold placed in his hands in 12 minutes from the time he left his order at the New York office!!

The books of the companies and statements of the parties to the operations, confirm the above almost incredible instances of the facilities for dispatch in business by telegraph. The amount of business done on all these lines is large, and continually increasing.

On the New York and Boston line, about 100 communications per day are sent each way, between New York and Boston; and from 30 to 50 with the way stations, aside from the lengthy newspaper dispatches.

Communications are sent and received as rapidly as a quick penman can copy; and a system of abbreviations introduced on some of the lines, enables the operator to write faster than any man can copy.

Every day affords instances of the advantages which our business men derive from the use of the telegraph. Operations are made in *one day* with its aid, by repeated communications, which could not be done in from two to four weeks by mail—enabling them to make purchases and sales which otherwise would be of no benefit to them, in consequence of length of time consumed in negotiation.

On those lines constructed of the large iron wire (now being generally introduced on all lines), communication is rendered as reliable as by the mails; the wires being strong enough to withstand the elements, and only failing when malice is used, or some unavoidable accident occurs.

The Buffalo and New York line is substituting iron for copper wire, it having been originally constructed of copper; and in a few months they will have two iron wires, weighing 280 pounds to the mile, from New York to Buffalo.

The New York and Boston line is constructed of iron wire, weighing 330 pounds

to the mile; and they will have two of them working through in a few days—the amount of business done on that line requiring more than one wire.

The New York, Philadelphia and Washington line is constructed of iron wire, three cords twisted together, weighing about 250 pounds to the mile. Two wires are used from New York to Baltimore on this line.

It is a source of no little consolation to us, away at the distant South, that our northern friends are not to have all the best features of the lightning to themselves, and little of the worse. A great *Southern line to New Orleans* is now in process of construction. In our travels we found the posts wherever we passed. The capital of the company from Washington to New Orleans is \$275,000, the stock of which is all taken—the distance being 1340 miles. That portion of the line between Mobile and New Orleans, it is expected, will be in operation in September, and the whole distance through by 1st January, 1848. The stations will be Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Franklin, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans.

The Directors are Richard Smith, Raleigh; Major McRea, Fayetteville; John M. Dessausure, Camden; Dr. Sill, Columbia; —, Charleston; Edward Thomas, Augusta; —, Savannah; Mr. Alexander, Macon; John G. Winter, Columbus; Mr. Pollard, Montgomery; Mr. Pope, Mobile; H. C. Cammack, W. L. Hodge, J. B. Byrne, H. W. Hill, Wm. Mure, New Orleans.

*Trustees.*—B. B. French, W. W. Seaton, D. Gold, Washington; N. W. Hill, New Orleans.

We give the following table of prices upon the two most important lines, which are much higher than they can be very soon made:

#### PRICES OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON TELEGRAPH.

From BOSTON, or from NEW YORK, to WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, HARTFORD or NEW HAVEN, or from either station intermediate of BOSTON and NEW YORK, to any other station of the line, 25 cts. for the first *ten words or numbers*, exclusive of address and signature; and *two cents* for every additional word or number. From Boston to New York, or New York to Boston, FIFTY CENTS for the *first ten words or numbers*, and THREE CENTS for every additional word or number.

#### PRICES OF THE NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH LINE.

For every *ten words*, not exceeding *one hundred*, exclusive of the address and directions:

From New York to Philadelphia,.....	cts
" " " Wilmington,.....	25
" " " Baltimore,.....	35
" " " Washington,.....	50
" Philadelphia to Wilmington,.....	50
" " " Baltimore,.....	10
" " " Washington,.....	25
" Wilmington " Baltimore,.....	25
" " " Washington,.....	20
" Baltimore " Washington,.....	25
" " " ".....	—

When a communication exceeds that number, the price on all words exceeding *one hundred*, will be reduced *one-third*.

Communications destined for any place beyond the termination of the Telegraph, will be faithfully written out at the last station and put into the mail.

*All communications must be pre-paid at the station from which they are transmitted respectively.*

#### THE PRACTICAL PURSUITS IN UNIVERSITIES.

##### *Abbott Lawrence's Endowment.*

WHILE we were preparing and contributing to the press at one extremity of the Union a paper showing the importance of introducing STATISTICS and COMMERCE into the new University of Louisiana (see Commercial Review, June, 1847), the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the munificent merchant prince, at the other extremity of the Union was engaged almost at the very moment in planning and devising a Department in Harvard, addressed to the other practical pursuits of life, viz., the ARTS and MANUFACTURES which he has most sumptuously endowed. Thus do

common wants suggest common remedies, and hand in hand together great improvements are carried out, blessing mankind in every section of the Union.

Without adverting further to the **COMMERCIAL PROFESSORSHIP** at this moment, we will say that it has long been a favorite idea with us, as many in Louisiana will remember. We shall take occasion to present its merits more than we have done in the hurried communication already made. We shall be able to furnish many new and striking facts, the results of investigation and study during our northern tour. What is to us a most delightful satisfaction at this moment is—that a gentleman in Louisiana whose name is identified with enterprise and worth, has promised to take this matter in hand, and secure the early establishment of this statistical department to the University. It is a matter about which we are sanguine. The professorship must and will be established.

But to return to Mr. Lawrence. His donation to Harvard of fifty thousand dollars is one of the most liberal upon record, and does great honor to our country.

We introduce from his letter to the Hon. Samuel A. Elliott, the following passage:

MY DEAR SIR—I have more than once conversed with you upon the subject of establishing a school for the purpose of teaching the practical sciences in this city or neighborhood, and was gratified when I learned from you that the government of Harvard University had determined to establish such a school in Cambridge, and that a Professor had been appointed who is eminent in the science of Chemistry, and who is to be supported on the foundation created by the munificence of the late Count Rumford.

For several years I have seen and felt the pressing want in our community (and in fact in the whole country), of an increased number of men educated in the practical sciences. Elementary education appears to be well provided for in Massachusetts. There is, however, a deficiency in the means for higher education in certain branches of knowledge. For an early classical education we have our schools and colleges. From thence the special schools of Theology, Law, Medicine and Surgery, receive the young men destined to those professions; and those who look to commerce as their employment, pass to the counting-house or the ocean. But where can we send those who intend to devote themselves to the practical applications of science? How educate our Engineers, our Miners, Machinists and Mechanics? Our country abounds in men of action. Hard hands are ready to work upon our hard materials; and where shall sagacious heads be taught to direct those hands?

Inventive men laboriously reinvent what has been produced before. Ignorant men fight against the laws of nature with a vain energy, and purchase their experience at great cost. Why should not all these start where their predecessors ended, and not where they began? Education can enable them to do so. The application of science to the useful arts has changed, in the last half century, the condition and relations of the world. It seems to me that we have been somewhat neglectful in the cultivation and encouragement of the scientific portion of our national economy.

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### THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

It is scarcely conceivable how important this branch of **BOOK TRADE** has become in our country, and the immense capital which is required to sustain it. To examine through the mammoth establishments at the North, constitutes an epoch in one's life, such are the emotions which they awaken; particularly the Harpers, Wiley & Putnam, Appleton, of New York; Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, etc., etc. One scarcely can conceive what becomes of the immense quantity of material which is daily discharged from the press. Regarding the whole printing art in New York—its branches of type setting, hand and power presses, stereotyping, binding, wood cutting, engraving, lithographing—we are amazed at its extent. Such prodigious heaps of books are dispatched every hour, for every quarter of the Union and into Canada. What could be more interesting than the statistics of these, and biographical sketches of the leading men who are engaged?



A friend in New York, who has long been collecting and will soon publish, perhaps, a work upon this curious subject, has promised to contribute for our Review a few pages on this head, which will doubtless excite much attention.

For the present month, we shall notice but casually the progress of the trade, but will, in other numbers, give it a leading head and place in the Review.

1. **THE COMPLETE ANGLER**; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation; with biographical preface and copious notes, by the American Editor—in two parts. New York, Wiley & Putnam. 1847.

This is the first American edition of a book whose quaint interest has been commemorated time out of mind. Everybody has heard of Isaac Walton, whose piscatory reputation has given character to the sport, and is cherished with a kind of pious regard by every devotee. And, in good sooth, there is enough in these goodly volumes, which make a part of the choice reading of Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, to gladden the hearts of all true sportsmen. The novelty of the matter, and the style, the curious details, the lively sketchings, the antiquarian researches, which abound upon every page, might indeed awaken some "generous feeling" in the most dull and plodding, and set us forthwith into grinding down our scythes and plowshares into—fish-hooks.

To these rich volumes Mr. Charles Cotton had added a goodly number of instructions in trout angling, &c.; and the American editor has appended a vast collection of notes and illustrations, a curious biographical preface of fishing and fishing-books, from the earliest antiquity until the time of Walton, and a notice of Cotton and his writings. Nor is this all; the Appendix is a perfect curiosity in itself—equal to Burton's immortal *Anatomy* in interest—including illustrative ballads, music, papers on American fishing, and the most complete *Catalogue* of books on Angling, &c. ever published; including—who would deem it possible!—some forty pages of books, in all countries and times! Who is sportsman enough to collect this extraordinary library?

Our meagre notice of this rare work may well be concluded by an extract from Charles Lamb's letter to Coleridge: "Among all your quaint readings, did you ever light upon Walton's *Complete Angler*? I asked you this question once before; it breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart; there are many choice old verses interspersed in it; it would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it. It would Christianize every discordant, angry passion."

2. **OMOO: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas**, by Herman Melville, author of *Typee*. 2 vols. 1847. This delightful work, from the press of the Messrs. Harpers, occupies ground of classic interest and romance. Some of the sea scenes are inimitable. The sailor's life and adventures are all portrayed with lively pen. We follow the author with fresh delight in every new scene, in parts almost unknown—*Taboo*, *Tamai*, *Tahiti*, and *Polynesia*—so vivid and graphic are all the delineations.

3. **CHAMBERS' MISCELLANY of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge**. No. 1. 1847. Messrs. Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, of Boston, announce their intended republication of this valuable and popular work in thirty numbers, each constituting a separate volume of itself, whereof the one before us is the first. The extraordinary popularity and success of the *Cyclopædia of English Literature*, from the same source, induces the present publication. We have no doubt it will be received with keen interest everywhere. The first number, among other instructive sketches, contains a biography of Louis Philippe, and an admirable story of Colbert, giving his origin, early struggles, and rise in fortunes. The tendency of all the sketches is moral and instructive.

4. **CHAPMAN'S AMERICAN DRAWING-BOOK**. No. 1. New York: J. S. Redfield. The work sets out with the maxim, "Any one who can learn to write can learn to draw;" which, no doubt, has some share of truth in it, inasmuch as a large proportion of mankind find it impossible to "learn to write," judging from the execrable scrawls they perpetrate. Mr. Chapman's *Drawing-Book* is admirably executed, in paper, drawings, typography, and delineation. If the art can be made plain, no better instructor could be desired.

5. **HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE**, for August. This eminently valuable work contains its usual quantum of statistics. Each publication constitutes a part of a great whole, and we imagine no enterprising merchant would be without such a library of information. Statistics cannot be rated too high. Hitherto they have not been sufficiently appreciated in our country. Now, however, the case is altered. This information for every section of the Union must and will be had.

6. **GAYARRÉ'S HISTORY OF LOUISIANA**; Mrs. Stewart's translation. We have already announced this forthcoming work in a previous page of our number, and shall, in our next, offer additional extracts from some of the last chapters relating to the cession from France to Spain, replete with dramatic and thrilling incident! The original official correspondence contained in these volumes (now for the first time brought before the public), of the early French governors of Louisiana, discloses the germ of its precarious and languid colonial existence, and leads, at every page, to a comparison with its present vigorous and expansive development, gratifying, in all its late rapid gradations of advancement, to the feelings of the patriot and philanthropist! This development, embracing all nations in its generous efforts, is now rapidly extending its influence to frontier countries, who, by a special dispensation of Providence, appear destined to participate in the advantages of institutions ameliorating as they extend the condition of suffering humanity! With respect to this work, and the translation, which Mr. Gayarré considers "a compliment to the author peculiarly flattering and gratifying in this case, as proceeding from a lady of such distinguished literary attainments as Mrs. Stewart, and to which the public expectation has been greatly raised by the praises bestowed on it by competent judges," we are permitted, moreover, to offer an extract from a letter written by that accomplished scholar and historical antiquarian, Alfred Hennen, Esq., Counselor at Law, New Orleans. "I hope you will persevere in your translation of the *History of Louisiana*, by Mr. Gayarré, and favor the public, in the English language, with the important and interesting documents which have been for the first time brought to light in that work! You have done me the honor to submit a large portion of your translation to my perusal; I therefore know the labor you have bestowed on it, and the fidelity with which you have executed the difficult task which you undertook, and in which you have been so eminently successful. The admirable tact you have discovered, whilst adhering scrupulously to the sense of the text, in adapting to classical English the old French official phraseology of the colonial governors, so various in style, frequently obscure or diffuse, and replete with obsolete expressions and repetitions, impart to your translation, remarkable for its harmonious elegance and purity of language, all the vigor and freshness of an original production, entirely devoid of Gallicisms!"

7. **REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS** for 1847. Mr. Burke's second valuable contribution has just reached us. Though but meagre in proportions, in consequence of the ill-advised parsimony of the powers at Washington, it is yet a valuable document.

There were, in 1846, 1292 applications for patents; number of caveats filed, 448; patents issued, 619; patents expired, 473; income of office, \$39,000; expenses, \$33,700 41. The Patent Fund has now standing to its credit in the Treasury, \$186,565 14.

The Commissioner suggests many modifications and improvements of the system. What he states in relation to the importance of the government collecting and embracing the various statistics relating to the agriculture of this country, is worthy of his liberal mind, and we have, upon past occasions, dwelt upon it, particularly in our article in the September No. *Commercial Review* for 1846.

8. **PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**. We are indebted to A. G. Sumner, Esq., the compiler, who, under the direction of the Society, and with funds appropriated by the State Legislature, has published a volume, and a supplement, of several hundred pages, for a copy.

The volume contains a sketch of the history of the Society, and of kindred associations, with the various reports, speeches, addresses, &c., which have been delivered before it for a number of years past.

The supplement contains a *Memoir of the Sea Island Cotton*, by the Hon. Whitmarsh Seabrook; *Analysis of Rice Straw*, by Prof. Shepherd; and a *Memoir of the Rice Plant*, already published in the *Review*, by R. F. W. Allston, Esq.

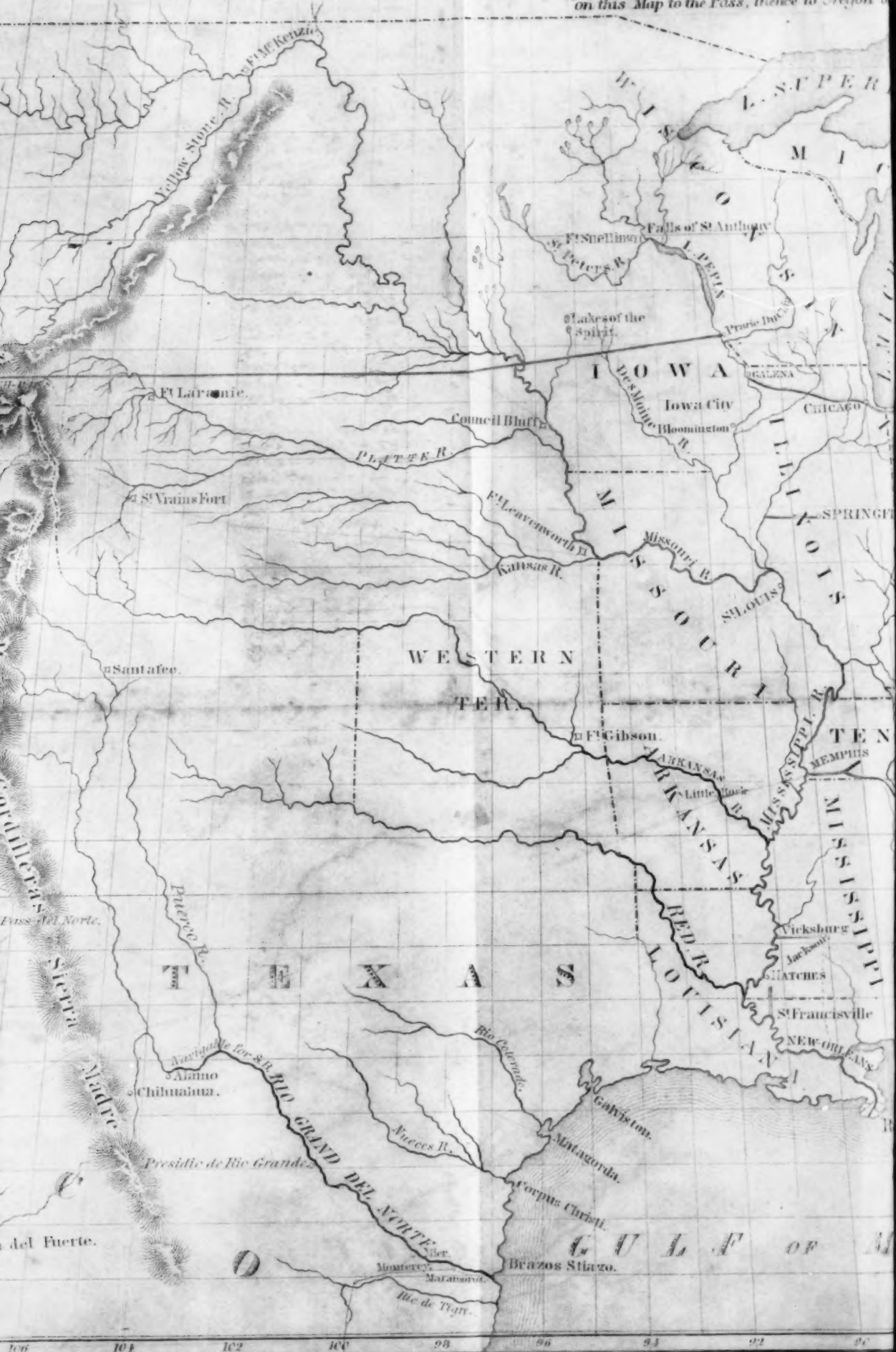






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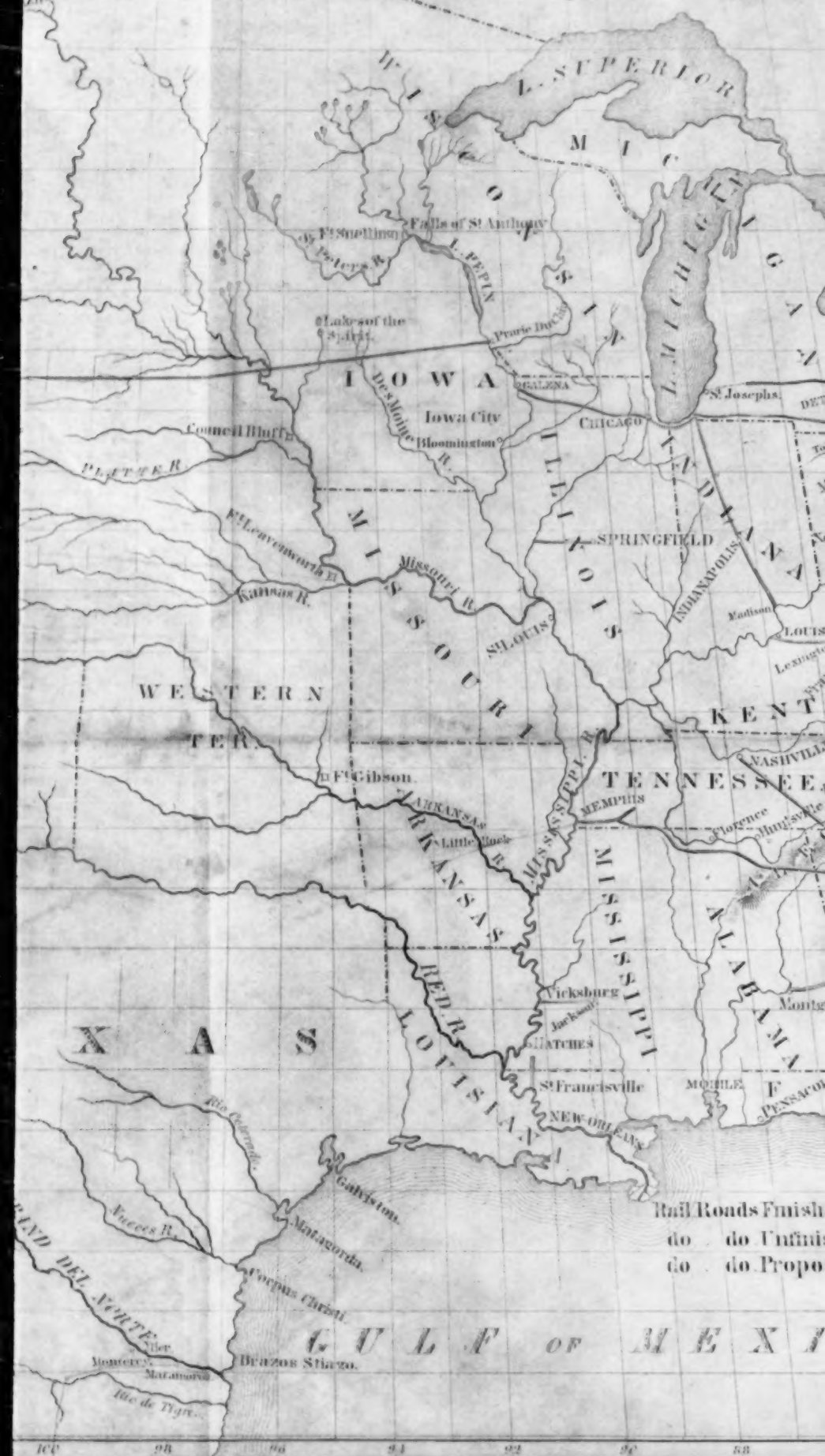
M<sup>r</sup> Whitney's route is to commence somewhere on this Map to the Pass, thence to Oregon



Zacateras to Mexico 390 Miles.

This Map was prepared by M<sup>r</sup> W. & published with his

M<sup>r</sup> Whitney's route is to commence somewhere between Green B on this Map to the Pass, thence to Oregon or San Francisco.



This Map was prepared by M<sup>r</sup> W. & published with his memorial to the Sen

Green Bay & Milwaukee, cross the river near Prairie du Chem, follow nearly the line  
 as may be most desirable.



Drawn and Engraved by C.H. Throck Washington.

Senate in first Sess. 29<sup>th</sup> Congress.